Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,526—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S HOTEL

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)

CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th Jan.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4097	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7393	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4097	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb, 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	15th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,273	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sawoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,349	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viâ JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 250 with Cheque Book for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd February calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th February, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 31st January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 5th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED in the Gwalior State, a FEW FEMALE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools, with knowledge of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi, and ordinary school subjects, besides Needlework, etc. Salaries from Rs. 20 and up wards, according to extent of previous experience, qualifications and posts available. Applications accompanied by certificates and particulars regarding candidate to be addressed

TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION, Gwalior State, Gwalior.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only remedy specially for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause" from the blood and bones to be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGISTS, Lincoln, England.

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THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

A SELECT HOTEL FOR EUROPEAN GENTRY ONLY.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

HOME COMFORTS, CLEANLINESS and FIRST CLASS CUISINE GUARANTEED.

Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

Large stabling accommodation available at the premises.

Five minutes walk from the Railway Station and Gymkhana Club.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
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For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	12
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Sirraps with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SELECTED WINES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE COUNTRIES OF PRODUCE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

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FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO	45 0	50 0
MANZANILLA	31 0	34 0
GOLDEN SHERRY	32 8	36 8
OLD DRY SHERRY	31 0	34 8
VINO DE PASTO	28 0	31 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY	22 0	24 8
LIGHT SHERRY	19 0	21 8
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	25 0	28 0

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TREACHER and Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm—a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT	22 8	...	25 0	...
WHITE PORT or Vino Blanco	30 0	...	33 8	...
WHITE PORT, Stone's	45 0	...	50 0	...

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Our Clarets reach us direct from P. Dubois and Co.'s, Bordeaux, where we have always large reserve stocks. We are the largest importers of these Wines in India, and are, therefore, in a position to give exceptionally good value.

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COTES ST. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE,	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (WHITE BORDEAUX)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX,	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

Temperance Section for Europeans.

Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.

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McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE.....per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0
ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 0 0		

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all others fail. Reduces the most obese subject. Safe and effectual. "FEMALE FRIEND" for all irregularities and complaints. Apply to [redacted] MANAGER, (B.) V.C. W[redacted]

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. Horse stands on the premises. Within three minutes' walk of Kochbrunnen. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. For Summer or Winter Season.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and endonly in agonizing death. Fever and ague across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys. In cases of severe rising stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out-constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All are at once freed from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—and by immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of SAILMAKING and UPHOLSTERING work for the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., on forms, and under conditions to be ascertained at the office of

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Green Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HUBERT FREDERICK BARTLETT, late of Hunter Street, Buckingham, in the County of Buckingham, and of the United Service Club No. 16, St. James's Square, in the County of Middlesex Esquire, deceased, late a Member of the India Civil Service (who died at Rome in Italy on or about the 25th day of February, 1897, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 22nd day of December, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CHARLES PHILLIP HADFORD YOUNG the Constituted Attorney of CHARLES PHILLIP BANKLEY and MAHADARRETT BARTLETT, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate or be granted them or either of them, to have effect through the whole of British India) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrators on his behalf at their office No. 39, Esplanade Road, Thacker's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased and to come to the said office on or before the 20th day of February, 1899, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 5th day of January, 1899.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

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FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same being of the best Timothy, Barrie, Lucerne, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

FOR SALE.

MATHEBAN.

NOTICE.—Site Nos. 58,94 and 126 on the PLAN of MATHEBAN will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Superintendent's Office on the 29th January, 1899, at 4 P.M.

The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Colaba.

W. COLLIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 12th January, 1899.

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ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

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Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways, passengers land 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Latest Design Buffet Smoking-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. This is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, evolved in modern Railway travel.

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 14
Do. No. II ..... "	0 12
Do. No. III ..... "	0 10
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 8
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FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 per Gallon.
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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ....One Star.
PINK .....Two Stars.
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HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER'S Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 0-23m., 0-20s. Low water, 6-21m., 6-1s.
P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with the English mails of 13th inst, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Afternoon party to Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 5 p.m.
Departure of Mr. M. Maclean, M. P., for England per mail steamer, 11-30 a.m.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee Fort, Annual Inspection by Brigadier General Ventris.
B. V. R. Parade 4-45 p.m.
Anjumanye-Elmi-e-Farsi conversational meeting, New High School, 5-30 p.m.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph, 6-30 and 9 p.m.
Music at the Mahaluxmi Races, 3-30 p.m.,

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water 0-48m., 0-50s. Low water, 6-48m., 6-31s.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.—The Reverend J.E.C. Welldon D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last 6 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Lieutenant G. H. Prevost, residing at Marine Lines, has made a report to the police, that some time during Thursday last one currency note for Rs. 50 and one for Rs. 10 were stolen from the locked drawer of his table.

ACTING REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT.—Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar, Appellate Side, having obtained privilege leave for six weeks, Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Additional Sessions Judge at Broach, has been appointed to act for him from Monday next.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Amphitrite" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Triests Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st February 1899.—Mails for Colombo The Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Parramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st February 1899.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played on Sunday between Mr. Dhondy's team and Mr. Limji's eleven on the Hindoo Gymkhana ground beginning at 10½a.m. The following players will represent the respective elevens. Messrs. Dhondy, Chonkar, Patkor, Banda, Parshotam, Gazdar, Telang, Chunilal Deshmukh, Dederker Chitre and Shunker and Messrs. Limji, Gagrat, Writer, Kangah, D. Vakil P. Taveria, Lanpana Mistry, Raja Lala, Chinoy and N. Mody.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Khundoo Keddari, a Hindu coolie, employed on board the steamship Pachumba, was on Thursday about noon, working at No. 1 hold, when he accidentally missed his foot on the ladder and fell down to the bottom of the hold, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was brought out and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the right thigh. The coolie is now under treatment in the hospital.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Shewrao Pumulick Natkarni, a cashier in the firm of Messrs P. Chrystal and Co, Fort, has made a report to the Police that he recently entrusted a cheque for Rs. 1000 to Koopa Katti, a servant of the firm, directing him to cash the same at the National Bank. The servant it appeared cashed the cheque at the Bank, and then cleared off with the amount in currency notes. The servant had been in the employ of the firm for the last four months, but had been served with a notice to leave the service. The money did not belong to the firm. A search is being made for the absconding man.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m.

March	The Flying Colours ..... Unrath
Overture	Le Flutiste ..... Kling
Reminiscences of	Sullivan ..... Winterbottom
Valse	Avant Le Bal ..... Coote
Selection	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Polka	Friendship ..... Muth

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Yusufali Valliji and nine other Borahs were charged by Inspector Gannon, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house at Dockyard Street, and the rest with gaming therein with cards, dice and money. On an information previously received, Inspector Gannon and a party of policemen raided the house on Thursday night and arrested the accused in the act. A pack of cards, dice and a quantity of copper coins were also seized. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the keeper Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

FATALLY INJURED WHILE BATHING AT A WELL.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Tookaram Bhimaji, a labourer, aged twenty-two years. Deceased resided with his uncle at Colbhat Wady. On the morning of the 17th instant, Tookaram was bathing at a well near his house, when his foot slipped and he fell on the pavement, sustaining a wound on the right leg. Some houshold remedies were applied to the wound, which was apparently healing up. About a week after symptoms of tetanus supervened, when deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he grew worse and died on Thursday. A verdict of death from tetanus consequent on the above injury was returned by the jury.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, Mr. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Miller, I.M.S., presided. The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donor:—To the Library from Wien. Mitthelungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wein. Band XXVIII, Heft IV. 1898. The Honorary Secretary then read an (Ethnological notes on certain trees by Pandit Ram Gharib Chowbe, late Pandit to Mr. William Crooke, B. C. S, (Retired) the full text of which will be published in the following Journal of the Society. Mr. Khareshjee Rustamjee Kama, and Mr. Ronanjee Behramjee Patell were elected auditors to audit the accounts of the Society.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilkins of the Jacob Circle section charged Vithoba Nakoo, an old offender, with attempting to steal two silver bangles of the value of Rs 4 from the person of a Hindu boy named Bapoo, on Tuesday last. The child resided with his parents at Nazagon. About 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the child was missed by its mother at Frere Bunder and on enquiry was subsequently found at the quarters of Inspector Wilkins at Jacob Circle, together with the accused. It appeared that the child was decoyed from the Frere Bunder to a place at Mazagon where the accused attempted to remove the ornaments from its person, when a policeman in plain clothes arrested him. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, Dr. J. Gerson daCunha, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. Those were also present, Messrs. K. R. Kama, J. J. Modi. Tribhoo vandas Mangaldas, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, S. T. Bhandare, J. S. Sanzgiri, M. J. Talyarkhan, K. G. Desai, N. M. Saher, B. S. Powala, Rev. Father Valkrath, Rev. Sabb D. P. Khaskar, and Mr. K. R. Cama, Honorary Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following papers were read:—(1) The Era of Yudhisthira. by Mr. Rajaram R. Bhagwat; (2) The Cities of Iran as described in the Old Pahlavi Treatise of Bundha-i-Iran, by Mr. Jivanjee Jamsedjee Modi. On the motion of Messrs. S. T. Bhandare and K. R. Kama, seconded by Mr. M. J. Talyarkan, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. R. R. Bhagwat and J. J. Modi for the interesting papers they had read.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Fatma, a Mahomedan girl, aged three years. Deceased was daughter of an embroiderer, and resided in a chawl at Bhendy Bazaar. On Tuesday afternoon the mother went outside the house to fetch some water, leaving deceased playing near a fire-place. A few minutes after screams were heard, and on the mother going into the kitchen, saw her daughter enveloped in flames. The burning clothes were immediately pulled off the body and the flames extinguished, but the girl was extensively burnt over the chest, arms and the whole of the right side. Fatma was conveyed to the J. J. hospital, and after the burns had been dressed she was brought home by the parents. Her condition showed no sign of improvement she grew worse and died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE POLICE CRUSADE AGAINST BEGGARS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Saunders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Rai, a beggar-woman, and an infant of two years, with begging on a public road. Mr Brewin stated that the first accused used to hold up the child before the passers-by in order to induce them to give her alms. The reason why he had found it necessary to charge the infant was that whenever the mother had been first convicted and were sent to jail, the jail authorities refused to admit their children, who were in consequence put to great hard-ship and suffering. In some instances he (Mr. Brewin) himself had to provide for such children. The magistrate remarked that the superintendents of the jails to would order the admission of such children with their parents. The first accused was fined Rs. 3, with the alternative of one week's imprisonment. The same officer charged yesterday about fifty beggars including some blind, maimed ones, with a similar offence, before Mr. P. H. Dastur. The magistrate inquired if these people had confined themselves to one place or were found loitering about different localities. Mr. Brewin replied that they were found on the different parts of the Hornby Road and gave great annoyance to the public. The police had instructions from Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, to prosecute the beggars in order to abate the nuisance. One of them, Yakoob Ezra, a Jew, was found to be intimidating respectable people near the Municipal Office. The magistrate convicted and sentenced Yakoob to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to one days' simple imprisonment each.

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NOTES FROM LONDON.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Lord Charles Beresford, having completed his tour of the Chinese ports, will undoubtedly, at no very distant date, be back in St. Stephen's and put into very plain words the conclusions to which his personal observations have led in the Far East.

The "Times" Hong-Kong correspondent telegraphs: Lord Charles Beresford has returned to Hong-Kong from Canton, where he has inspected and reported upon the forts, arsenal, and troops. He is pleased with the reception accorded to him, and the confidence shown in his mission on behalf of trade and commerce.

On Monday Lord, Charles addressed the Hong-Kong Chamber of Commerce. He said it had been telegraphed home incorrectly that he had said that the "open door" was closed everywhere. What he did say was that commercial enterprises were already interfered with, which was worse than the imposition of tariffs. There had been interference in the matter of the extension of the Shan-hai-kwan railway, because, although the British Government had said that they would not tolerate interference, the Russians had interfered. The Russians were ignoring the Chinese Customs. Their railways were strategical, and were not constructed in order to develop trade, whereas the Chinese railway under the bank guarantee was essentially developing trade. The position was that British trade might, by Russian regulations, be excluded from a Chinese province. While advocating a definite policy he counselled courteous firmness; the Government should do something instead of irritating and doing nothing. He declared himself not anti-Russian but pro-British. There were three policies (said Lord Charles Beresford) before the Government—the policy of the "open door," the policy of spheres of influence, and the policy of drift. To maintain the "open door" he advocated an alliance with Germany, America, and Japan. The "open door" was the best basis for the integrity of China. The basis for security of trade was the efficiency of the police and military. He had seen all the armies, arsenals, dockyards, forts, ships, and schools, and found them in a deplorable state. He was of opinion that an army of 200,000 men might be maintained with the same budget as at present if waste were avoided. The Viceroys whom he had seen approved his suggestions for the reorganisation of the Army. The whole system of administration required reform.

Dealing with the disadvantages of spheres of influence, Lord Charles Beresford predicted war sooner or later over tariffs. Commenting upon this, the "Pall Mall Gazette" observes:—"For the peace of mind of the Foreign Office the news that Lord Charles Beresford has completed his tour of the Chinese ports would be satisfactory, did it not mean that he will soon be back at Westminster. His speech to the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce is as strong as ever. He is still for open doors, including radical fiscal reforms and systematic opening up to be secured by a strong Chinese army under British organizers. This would be charming, but for our part (1) we doubt the possibility of that Chinese army in any case; (2) we much more than doubt it with Russia working against it; and (3) it is too late to undo what Russia has already done up north. As Lord Charles says, the impudent interference with the Shan-hai kwan railway extension and the whole game at Niu-chwang are worse than any imposition of tariffs. But, as he also says, the Foreign Office has only three courses—open door, spheres, or drift. It cannot declare for drift, and the other two are contradictory, and at present both sham at that. Which is it to be?"

The "Daily Chronicle, moved by the report of Lord Charles Beresford's speech and other news received almost simultaneously from the Far East, unburdens itself in somewhat mournful and pessimistic tones. In a chastened and subdued spirit, it says:—"Difficulties do not diminish in China. A basis of agreement about the French claims at Shanghai was arrived at between the British and the French authorities, but it fell through owing to local opposition, and now the French are pushing demands which seem on the point of being conceded. The Russians are as active at Hankow, where certain occupiers of British origin have refused to yield to a Russian notice to quit, and the matter is now in the hands of the Russian and British diplomatists. Meanwhile it is reported from Germany that tea-merchants' guilds are applying for the Kaiser's protection and German citizenship to avoid Mandarin extortion. Altogether confusion is becoming worse confounded. Then comes Lord Charles Beresford predicting war over tariffs rather than spheres of influence, advocating widereaching reforms in the Chinese army-administrations (as if the deplorable disorganisation were not just the soil from which corrupt Mandarins make their fortunes), and advocating an Anglo-American-German-Japanese alliance, the only objection to which is the difficulty of bringing it about or of confining it to Chinese questions. All this was known before Lord Charles went out to survey the land, and we do not appear to be any nearer to salvation now than then."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN CHINA AND EGYPT.

A Paris correspondent has had an interview with a leading Frenchman, concerning the colonial relations of Britain and France, which is interesting enough to quote at some length. The correspondent says:—M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known editor of the "Economiste Francais" and Professor at the College of France, is beyond doubt the greatest authority on colonial matters in this country. I sought out M. Leroy-Beaulieu to ask him a few questions on the Anglo-French colonial problem, and found him, as well as his son, M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the author of "New Anglo-Saxon Societies" at the offices of the "Economiste."

The opinion that it is time for France and Great Britain to come to an understanding in China is shared by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. Further, he is satisfied that an agreement could be arrived at without difficulty. "France" he said, "is obviously interested most in the southern provinces of China which lie on the frontiers of her Indo-Chinese possessions. Unfortunately these are poor, and would be nothing like a fair sphere of influence compared with a British sphere embracing the rich central provinces. Some makeweight would have to be found to equalize the bargain. Such exists in the Canton district, but as that city is on the mainland opposite Hongkong, Great Britain would probably not find a delimitation leaving Canton to France acceptable. Compensation might therefore be found in Siam, where France is subjected to continual petty aggressions and has every inducement to put an end to a difficult situation," M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu is not a partisan of the actual partition of China, which he considers would be a huge and very costly undertaking. French experiences in the conquest of Tonquin and the trouble caused for years subsequently by constant rebellions, by pirates, and so forth, was an example on a small scale of what the task of subduing 60,000,000, 80,000,000 of Chinese would be. The better plan was to map out spheres of influence wherein the railway, mining and commercial concessions would be reserved exclusively to the Power possessing that sphere. Ports might be occupied here and there within the respective spheres of influence. As regards Customs the entire Chinese Empire might be left under a general tariff, equal for all nationalities, and ports occupied might be left to impose some small duties for municipal purposes and public works. Referring to the Egyptian question M. Leroy-Beaulieu said an error had been committed and must be paid for. The occupation of Egypt was now a matter for international consideration as several nations were interested in the Suez Canal from a strategic point of view. France had most rights in the country after England, but if England were determined to keep Egypt she would find France ready to barter them for compensation elsewhere. "Where?" I inquired. "Why not in Siam?" was the answer. 'Some of your countrymen have suggested Morocco,' I remarked. 'We do not want Morocco, was the decided reply. 'France already has enough Arab countries.' The late Lord Lytton when Ambassador in France mentioned to me that he had had a visit from an eminent French politician who made very much the same proposal as M. Leroy-Beaulieu made to the Paris correspondent only then the compensation was to be provided, not in Siam, but in Syria."

THE COBDEN CLUB MANIFESTO.

Commenting upon the Cobden Club manifesto, the "Times" says:—"The interesting document signed by Lord Farrer, as president, and by the secretary of the Cobden Club substantially an admission that, as we pointed out a few weeks ago the old formulas of Cobdenism have become worn out, and are now utterly wanting in vital engery. Mr. Goldwin Smith's vindication of his early creed, made somewhat untrustworthy by the misty glamour that shrouds for the veteran the sins and the efforts of his youth, was sadly pessimistic in its conclusions. Lord Farrer and his colleagues are not open to the same charge. They have put forward a new system of policy and tactics with something of the same irrepressible confidence they showed a generation ago when the Cobden Club was founded, and when it was confidently expected that the ramparts of Protectionism all over the world would crumble at the blast of its trumpets.

The "Edinburgh Evening News," a strongly Cobdenite organ, takes the same view of the manifesto as the "Times," but its criticism proceeds on altogether different lines. In a leading article on the subject it remarks:—The Cobden Club is in sad need of a master mind. A master mind would not have authorised in its present form the publication of the manifesto on Free Trade and open door. In dealing, for instance, with the question of the open door, the Cobden Club is inclined to make a mountain out of a molehill. The result is that the conclusion of the manifesto comes perilously near the Jingo theory which the Cobden Club is bound to repudiate. If the Cobden Club will not fight for the open door, it must submit to be slapped in the face. There is no need for all this tomfoolery. We neither need to fight for an open door nor go on bended knee to say Power with pacific remonstrances. The Cobden Club has altogether exaggerated the importance of the open door. Better for Great Britain, and better for the whole world, if every trade door was open; but the disadvantages are not sufficient to justify war or to bother with formal remonstrances at the risk of humiliation. The pure and unadulterated gospel of international economics is contained in a sentence of an old writer, Sir Matthew Decker, quoted by Cobden in his remarkable pamphlet on England: Trade cannot, will not, be forced; let other nations prohibit by what severity they please, interest will prevail; that may embarrass their own trade, but cannot hurt a nation whose trade is free as much as themselves. Let British capitalists and British workmen attend to cheapness and quality, and the volume and distribution of trade will take care of themselves. The "Daily News," on the other hand, approves of the issue of the action of the Cobden Club, in the following terms:—"The committee of the Cobden Club, in their manifesto just issued, take a new departure and proclaim a new crusade. They do not abandon the old course, but apply it in a new direction. The motto of the new propaganda is the "open door." Whatever may be the difficulties in the way of their new crusade, the committee are well justified in emphasising its importance, and members of the club will be well advised in adopting their recommendations. The policy of the "open door" is in very truth a gospel, for its acceptance would bring glad tidings of a guarantee for peace and harmony among the nations.'

The "Westminster Gazette" is mildly sympathetic, while it evinces at the same time the characteristic timidity which is wont to make it climb on to the fence and sit there, protesting that it desires to be impartial. Says the "Westminster":—As an expression of a point of view, we have much sympathy with all this. We quite agree that we need not be jealous that other Powers should, like ourselves, expand, and that we have pegged out an enormous number of claims which is still remains for posterity, either near or distant, to develop." Having quoted from the manifesto the passage referring to France, Russia, and Germany, it remarks plaintively:—"Oddly enough, the United States is left out. But the Door is already shut in Porto Rico. What are we to do if the United States decides to shut it in (say) the Philippines? But may be the Cobden Club doctrine is not to apply where one form of civilisation is exchanged for another.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MISSING RAILWAY PARCEL.

IMPERATRIX Vs. SITARAM TUKARAM.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, District Magistrate, Poona, who, in October last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as an agent and sentenced him to rigorous inprisonment for one year. An appeal from the decision was rejected by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, Mr. Robertson, with the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused in this case, a hundekari at the Tullegaum station, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a railway parcel, containing articles of the value of Rs. 225, consigned to him from the Victoria Terminus by the son of the complainant, Buximon Trimbak Pausari, a resident of Bombay. Owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, complainant wanted to go to his native place, Otur in Junar Taluka. Before starting, he despatched his kit and other things by railway in the name of his old acquaintance, the accused. The same afternoon he sent the parcel containing his clothes and other valuable things in a parcel addressed to the accused. Complainant left the same night, the 5th Feruary, 1898, for the Tullegaum station, but was detained in quarantine at Kalyan for five days, and hence he reached Tullegaum at midnight on the 10th idem. On the following morning he was informed by the station master at Tullegaum that his parcel had been handed over to the consignee, the accused. The latter, however, said he did not receive it. The complainant subsequently lodged a complaint before a second class magistrate, apparently for criminal misappropriation; but on considering the facts of the case, the second class magistrate thought the offence would properly come under section 403 instead of under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. Accordingly he issued a warrant of arrest against the accused, who had absconded. He afterwards surrendered; and after due inquiry, was found guilty. The magistrate considered it necessary that accused should receive exemplary punishment in this case. Such punishment, the magistrate said, he was unable to inflict; and he therefore submitted the proceedings to the District Magistrate, Poona.

Mr. Sheppard, the District Magistrate, agreed with the magistrate on the facts of the case that the charge had been fully proved. He therefore convicted the accused of criminal misappropriation as an agent, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.

Before Mr. Crowe on appeal, it was contended that the second-class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try a case under section 409 of the Penal Code, and therefore the proceedings were illegal. It was also contended that there was not sufficient evidence to support the conviction. The order of conviction by the District Magistrate, in Mr. Crowe's opinion, was, according to law, the accused having himself contended that he was an agent. There was nothing to show that the second-class magistrate acted otherwise than bona-fide. On a consideration of the evidence, Mr. Crowe affirmed the conviction and sentence, and rejected the appeal.

Their lordships, for reasons given in their judgment reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed that the accused be re-tried by the District Magistrate, or by such other competent magistrate as he may select to send the case for trial.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—The second class magistrate convicted the applicant of an offence under section 406, Indian Penal Code, and submitted his proceedings to the District Magistrate under section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate found the offence committed by the applicant to be that under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code and convicted him of this offence and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment. It is contended before us that the proceedings are illegal and void, because the second class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the applicant for the offence of which he has been convicted. The same objection was taken before the District Magistrate and before the Sessions Judge on appeal, but was overruled by them on the ground that the magistrate acted bona fide and was, therefore, entitled to the benefits of section 529, Criminal Procedure Code. Section 529, however, deals with nine acts only, and the trial of an offender is not included in them. This act is by Section 530 declared to be void if done by a magistrate not empowered by law in that behalf, and there is no provision of the code which cures such a defects, for even section 537 is to be construed subject to the provisions therein before contained. As soon, therefore, as the District Magistrate came to the conclusion that the offence committed was one under section 409, Indian Penal Code, he should have held that the second class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the applicant for that offence and should have passed an order accordingly. It was not competent to him to accept the trial as a legal trial, and on it sentence the applicant for an offence for which the second class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try him. The case of Queen-Empress versus Gundya, I. L. R. 13 Bombay, 602, has been cited on behalf of the Crown as justifying the action of the District Magistrate, but it would be in point only if the District Magistrate had convicted and sentenced the applicant for an offence under section 406, Indian Penal Code. In that case the second class magistrate would have had jurisdiction to try the finding, however, that the offence was one under section 409 was a finding that the second class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case, and therefore he himself had no jurisdiction to sentence the applicant on the evidence recorded by a magistrate without jurisdiction. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the applicant be re-tried by the District Magistrate or by such other competent magistrate as he may select to send the case to for trial.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.

MR. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry to-day at the morgue, touching the death of Kondaji Jeewa, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years. The deceased, it may be remembered, was injured, along with three other persons, by the sudden collapse of the roof of a ground-floor chawl, belonging to one Ali Mahomed Hoosein at Bapty Road on the night of the 10th instant. The chawl was in the occupation of three hundred Hindus, mostly labourers, including the deceased. In August last the landlord of the chawl was, at the instance of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality served with a notice, requiring him to renew and raise the roof of the building, for the purpose of letting in light and air. The owner carried out the alterations as required by the Municipal authorities, and having purchased a large quantity of new tiles, placed them on the roof, in addition to the old ones. The weight of the tiles heaped upon the roof proved too much for the wooden posts on the outer edge of the verandah. As a result of this, two-thirds of the roof over the verandah came down with a crash on the 10th instant, deceased and three other men being buried under the debris. The four injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the deceased, whose injuries were of a serious nature, was detained under treatment. Deceased continued to linger in the hospital until the 24th instant when he died.

Dr. Hurry Bhimji, surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, examined by the coroner said that deceased on admission was conscious and complained of severe pain in the centre of his back, where a swelling was observed. On examination a fracture of the spine was detected. Deceased had lost power over his lower extremities, got fever, his general condition grew worse and he died on Tuesday. The witness was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the spine.

Mr. Harry Birdall, Superintendent of Buildings, in the Bombay Municipality, examined by the Coroner, said that he was in charge of R. and F. Wards. On the morning of the 11th January, he for the first time visited the chawl in Bapty Road, in consequence of the information given to him by one of his inspectors that a portion of the roof over the western verandah of the chawl had collapsed. Witness found about half of the roof had given way on account of the extra weight of the tiles heaped on it. The roof of the chawl was under repair. He examined the wooden posts numbering about thirty on the verandah and found them to be sound. He noticed one or two posts rotten at the lower end, but they did not cause the roof to fall. About six or seven posts had come down with the roof, but these were rotten. They were perfectly sound. Witness was of opinion that the portion of the roof fell in owing to the extra weight of the tiles temporarily heaped on it. After the occurrence the owner of the chawl was served with a notice, to remove the whole of the chawl, as it was considered to be unsafe owing to several of the verandah posts being thrown out of the positions, by the collapse of the portion of the roof. The landlord had complied with the notice and pulled down the whole chawl, the witness was further of opinion that the man who had heaped the extra tiles on the verandah was justified in doing so.

The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict that the deceased died from fracture of the spine, the result of a portion of the verandah roof falling on him by reason of the extra weight caused by the being heaped on it, and that it was an accident.

THE RETIRING HIGH COURT COMMISSIONER.

A PARTING TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM SOLICITORS

YESTERDAY after office hours Mr. G. H. Farran Commissioner and Taxing Master of the

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY the 21st February, 1899, at 5-15 P. M., in the SIR COWASJEE HALL of the University.

CANDIDATES INTENDED to DE IRE and desirous of being admitted MUST SEND in their APPLICATIONS to me through the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 11th February 1899.

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.S.C., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

THERE has been a very fair enquiry from exporters in the Cotton Market during the past week, resulting in a moderate amount of business being put through; prices for forward delivery have advanced to a small extent. Wheat and Seeds continue steady but dull, rates being maintained at last week's closing level. In Exchange quotations have been fairly steady, and are given this evening at a decline of 1-32d. for Bank, and also 1-32d. for Private Paper. For Money there has continued to be a good demand. Government Paper has been advancing in tone, and rates have moved up to the extent of 13-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, but are 1-2 per cent. lower for Threes. Freights have been quiet but steady, and some lots have been reported placed for ready as well as for near forward shipment to Continental ports generally. Inports are a firm market.

MONEY.—The weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday showed the following changes, as compared with the preceding Return:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	282,404
" " " Branches... Inc.	"	21,578
Other " " ..... Inc.	"	31,44,430
Government Securities ..... Dec.	"	15,567
Other authorised " ..... Dec.	"	6,032
Loans ..... Inc.	"	15,23,838
Bills Discounted and Purchased... Dec.	"	27,226
Balances with other Banks ..... Inc.	"	1,01,056
Cash ..... Inc.	"	10,67,631

The material increment in Private Deposits, amounting, as shown by the weely Return of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, to some 31 1-2 lakh, backed by additions to Public Deposits at the Head Office and the Branches of 2 3-4 lakhs and 1/2 lakhs, respectively, was mainly responsible for the increase of 16 3-4 lakhs, at some 133 3-4 lakhs, in the Cash Balance, where in the week preceding, there was a falling off to the extent of 11 3-4 lakhs, at 117 lakhs. Loans were 15¼ lakhs more; and the Balances with other Banks 1 lakh higher. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 1-4 lakh less.

The Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 21st January 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,07,097
Do. do. at Branches	20,40,914
Other Deposits	3,22,81,702
Post Bills	9,059
Credits undrawn	19,14,200
Rs...	5,75,52,932
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,55,184
Other authorised Securities	34,79,072
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	57,00,153
Loans on do. do. do. ...	1,23,83,388
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,14,28,398
Dead Stock	4,15,825
Stamps and Stationery	28,549
Balances with other Banks	2,13,198
Cash	1,33,89,169
Rs.....	5,75,52,932

Meanwhile, money is in good demand. The Bank of Bombay rate is 7 per cent. and that in the open market 6 per cent.

IMPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins	Total
For the week	810	296710	66823	247573	1236458
Previously ...	173148	755074	2328135	516401	3770758
From 1st to 25th Jan. 1899	173958	1051784	2991359	764280	5006181

EXPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins	Total
For the week	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Previously ...	1267214	1743	2448	447134	1658538
From 1st to 26th Jan. 1899	1267214	1743	2448	447134	1658538

EXCHANGE.—At opening last Mailday the market was steady in tone at 1 5-4 3-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 104-3-32 to 1-8d for Demand, and ls. 4-9-32d for three months', sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day. On Monday there was a quiet feeling in the market with ls 4 3-32 quoted for Bank Telegraphic, ls 4-1-8d for Demand, and ls 4-9-32d for three months' sight credits, Enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and merchants, Bills were scarce, very little having been done either way. The market opened steady in tone the following day at ls 4-1-16d for Bank Telegraphic ls 43-32d for Demand, and ls 4 1-4d for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for the former was small, and Mercantile Bills were in moderate supply. Rates continued steady on Wednesday at ls 4 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic, ls 4 3-32d for Demand and ls 4 1-4d for three months, sight Credits. A few Mercantile Bills were reported placed, but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry. Yesterday, ls 4 1-16d was quoted again for Bank Telegraphic ls. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and ls 4l-4d for three months' sight Credits. Business was very meagre, no transactions of importance having been reported. To-day the market has been steady at ls. 4 3-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and ls. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits, with but little enquiry for Bank Paper, and only a small amount of Merchants' Bills reported Rates close steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	ls 4 3 32d.	Per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...	ls. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months sight ...	ls. 4 1-4d.	"
Exchange ...	171	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened on Saturday last with a steady feeling at 97 11-16 for money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, but declined 1-16 per cent in the former position, to 97 5-8; for 3 per Cents 88¼ was quoted. On Monday rates were steady, in a quiet market, at 97 7-16 for money, and 97½ for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, with 88 for 3 per Cents. The market continued steady in tone on Tuesday with 97 3-4 quoted for Money and 97 21-32 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cent; Threes were unchanged. There was a strong to firm feeling in the market on Wednesday, when money was quoted at 98 7-16 an Account at 98 1-2; for Torces 87 1-2, nominal, was named. Yesterday, rates were unsteady at 98 1-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 98 3-16 for Account, and 88 for Threes. The market has been firm in tone to-day at 98 3-8 and 98 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents; Threes were unchanged at 88.

SHARES.—There has been a downward tendency in prices, our revised list showing an advance of Rs. 25 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 5, in David, and a decline of Rs. 25 in Sholapur; of Rs. 20 in Jewraj Balloo; of Rs. 15 in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 10 in Alliance; of Rs. 7 1-2 in China; of Rs. 5 each in Coorla and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2 in Ahmedabad. In Presses, Mofussil are Rs. 5, higher. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Flour have declined Rs. 15; and Port Canning, have advanced Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In "grey goods" there has been a falling off in demand, owing, it is reported, to the increase in the plague, up-country buyers' being less eager to operate; prices are unchanged. A moderate business has passed in "Bleached goods," at current rates. In "Dyed, Turkey-red," and "Printed goods" there has been no change. For "Locally-made goods" there has been a fair demand. The clearances of 'Imported goods' from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,300 packages; and of 'Local,' about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—China buyers continue to take a few lots, and this a demand is kept up in the bazaar. The feeling in the market is quieter. The clearances during the week have been some 7,000 bales. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	8s	Mule.	As.	8	to	31 1-2 per lb.
"	"	20	"	"	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	"	10s	"	"	3 3-8	"	4 1-2 "
"	"	12s	"	"	3 1-2	"	4 3-4 "
"	"	16s	"	"	3 7-8	"	5 3-4 "
"	"	20s	"	"	4 1-8	"	4 7-8 "
"	"	24s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	"	30s	"	"	5	"	6 1-2 "
"	"	40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 1 per cent. dearer; Brazier's Copper being also higher in price to a like extent. Swedish Bar Iron is Re. 1 per candy lower.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn and Wallace's Cardiff, for February-March and March and April shipments, at Rs. 18 1-4 per ton; add a good line of some 8,000 to 10,000 tons of Cardiff was sold at Rs. 18 per ton. Some ready lots of D-shagur Bengal changed hands at Rs. 15 1-4, and of Muir's and of Jardine's at Rs. 14. The market closes quiet but steady. We quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 17 per ton,	Rs. 18 3-4 per ton.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 20 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 20 1-4 "	Rs. 18 1-2 "
Japan	Rs. Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton.
Deshargur	Rs. 15 "	Rs. 14 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 13 3-4 "	Rs. 13 1-2 "
Jardine's	Rs. 13 3 4 "	Rs. 13 1-2 "
Seabpore	Rs. 1 ½ "	Rs. 14 "

EXPORTS

COTTON.—With the fair enquiry from exporters as well as the local Mills that has been shown throughout the week there has been an advance in forward prices to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2 1-2, quotations this evening being given at Rs. 152 1-2 per candy, for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 134 for "Good" Bhownagar, for May; and Rs. 122 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for March, and Rs. 129 for "Fine."

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

		Cost.	Feb C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	129-2 7 8d.	
Do. Full-good Do.	"	112-2 25 32d.	
Do. Good Do.	"	117-2 1-16d.	
Bimlas Fine Do.	"	122-2 15-16d.	
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	127-2 7 8d.	
Kandeish, Fully Good Do.	"	128-2 7-8d.	
Oomra, Fully Good Do.	"	133-2 15-16d.	
Oholera, Fine March-April	"	118-3 3-32d.	
Do Do.	"	142 3 1-8d.	
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	134-3d.	
Do. Good May	"	134-3 1-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good Do.	"	143-3 5-16d.	
Westerns Do.	"	138-3d.	
Broach, Fine Feb.-March	"	154-3 11-32d.	
Do Good March	"	153-3 5-16d.	

SUMMARY OF COTTON EXPORTS.
Since the departure of the last mail.

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Calcutta &c.	Total.
ss Devonshir	Antwerp ..	Jan 20th	...	5110	..	5110
ss Persia	Liverpool ..	" 24th	500	...	..	1630
	Marseilles..	" "	...	1130	..	
ss Trieste	Japan	" "	...	...	7913	7913
ss Muke Mara	Do	" 24th	..	...	6661	
	Hongkong ..	" "	..	...	100	67
ss Mars	Antwerp ..	" 26th	..	4540	..	45
ss Clan Forbes	Genoa	" "	...	5740	..	5740
Total for the week ...			500	16740	14677	31917
Previously exported since 1st Jan..			212	21487	46285	67997
From 1st to 23rd Jany 1899			712	31227	60963	99904

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales.	1898 Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	17340	4790	2548
From 1st Jan. to 26th Jan.	28979	19551	25445
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	14677	5227	15934
From 1st Jan. to 26th Jan	50935	10776	44790

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	132,500	101,000
Barsee and Nuggar	16,000	13,500
Berar	208,500	98,000
Hinguughat	5,500	3,300
Bengals	83,500	60,000
Persian and Sind	100	3,500
	505,100	273 300

Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the Years 1897 and 1898.

Names of Ports.	6 months ending 30th June 1898. F. P. Bales.	6 months ending 31st Dec. 1898. F. P. Bales.	Total for 12 months. F. P. Bales.	6 months ending 30th June 1897. F. P. Bales.	6 months ending 31st Dec 1897. F. P. Bales.	Total for 12 months. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales.	Percentage.
Liverpool	11,801	7,038	18,839	27,167	4,672	31,839	— 13,000	— 41·19
Manchester	6,345	2,295	8,640	4,383	2,553	6,936	+ 1,704	+ 24·57
Marseilles	10,782	8,617	19,399	20,476	6,967	27,443	— 8,044	— 29·31
Havre	10,852	8,203	19,055	88,719	1,904	90,623	— 71,568	— 79·02
Rouen	.....	.....	.....	1,547	1,547	3,094	— 3,094	— 100·0
Antwerp	21,345	685	22,030	74,178	810	74,988	— 52,958	— 70·62
Ghent	1,065	3,383	4,448	.....	.....	.....	+ 4,448	+ 100·0
Hamburg	58,041	20,699	78,740	2,000	1,000	3,000	+ 75,740	+ 2524·66
Barcelona	.....	.....	.....	1,100	1,065	2,165	— 2,165	— 100·0
Genoa	70,000	11,161	81,161	24,770	1,000	25,770	+ 55,391	+ 214·95
Venice	11,000	1,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 12,000	+ 100·0
Trieste	102,731	4,277	107,008	99,858	1,000	100,858	+ 6,150	+ 6·0
Gothenburg	.....	.....	.....	1,000	200	1,200	— 1,200	— 100·0
Constantinople ..	.....	.....	.....	2,400	150	2,550	— 2,550	— 100·0
Total	375,540	116,564	491,999	427,384	63,915	491,299	+ 700	+ 1·37

From the above table of the actual clearances of Cotton from this port during the years 1897 and 1898 we observe that in the shipments to Liverpool there was a falling off during last year, as compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 13,234 bales, or 48·18 per cent; in those to Genoa a decrease of 11,501 bales, or 14 per cent; also in those to Antwerp of 10,834 bales, or 12·2) per cent. While, on the other hand, there was an increase of 19,934 bales, or 65·31 per cent. in the missions to Venice, ; of 9,673 bales, or 11·47 per cent. in those to Hamburg; and of 4,175 bales, or 86·88 per cent. in those to Marseilles.

WHEAT.—A small bussiness has transpired in a steady market; quotations are as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	Rs.	4 6 8	per cwt.	
Do. 85 "	"	4 2 0	"	
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4 1 0	"	
Red Delhi	"	3 14 0	"	
Hard Yellow	"	30 0 0	per candy	
Red Ahmedabad	"	24 0 0	"	
Hard Red	"	24 0 0	"	

SEEDS—The market is firm in tone, but only a small amount of business has been done. Prices rule as follows:

Linseed	Rs.	6 8 0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	5 12 0	"	
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	5 8 0	"	
Do. Red do.	"	5 4 0	"	
Gingelly, White	"	27 0 0	per candy.	
Do. Mixed	"	24 0 0	"	

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	40,738	18,221	5,213
Do. from 1st January to 26th Jan.	149,527	103,341	19,334
Linseed for the week	23,032	21,995	3,902
Do. from 1st January to 26th Jan.	95,829	70,273	14,666
Rapeseed for the week ...	11,183	4,112	804
Do. from 1st January to 26th Jan.	40,835	14,918	2,605
Gingellyseed for the week.	76,104	47,084	17,977
Do. from 1st January to 26th Jan.	305,500	163,121	35,974

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Wheat for the week	37,265	.....	811
Do. from 1st January to 25th January	197,014	.....	811
Linseed for the week	49,239	15,467	24,345
Do. from 1st January to 26th January.....	141,491	210,779	46,376
Rapeseed for the week.....	41,403	23,555	9,031
Do. from 1st January to 25th January.....	116,335	81,111	35,107
Gingellyseed for the week...	10,209	85,312	39,916
Do. from 1st January to 25th January.....	399,331	204,852	91,435

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 431 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	88,000	2,06 000	4 000	2,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	182	417	9	642
For previous 25 weeks of half year.	18,80,914	40,41,466	81,914	79,91,694
Total for 26 week ...	19,46,314	42,33,466	88,914	62,87,694
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,772	2,00,171	85,233	3,59,176
Per mile of Ry do.	159	436	186	781
Total to corresponding date do.	21,89,941	33,04 293	1,92,917	61,07,151

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 64,184
Increase to date ..... " 1,80,543

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,900	17,100	3	20,330
Or per mile of Railway	28	121	...	144
For previous 24 weeks of half year	85,461	3,94,395	3,144	4,81,702
Total for 26 week ...	3,953	4,11,495	3,174	5,01,582
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,328	20,542	—5,972	18,898
Per mile ! Do. do.	23	146	—42	129
Total to corresponding date do.	24,816	2,25,621	—2,084	4,16,373

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,432
Do. to date ..... " 85,209

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MELL—COE—January 25, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Cecil L. Owen, Felix Oswald Newton Mell, M.B.C.M.I.M.S, son of the late Alfred Newton Mell, to Isabella, daughter of Joseph Coe, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

DARKER—January 23, at Jessur, after a very short illness, Maurice Darker, of Bhooles Chong Tea Estate.

PERKINGTON—January 22, at Bhagalpur, Ralph Woodford Arbuthnot Perkington, Bengal Police, from the result of a riding accident, aged 20.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

THE long delay in the construction of the Panama Canal has given ample time for opinion in the United States to decide that the Nicaragua Canal shall be carried through under the aegis of the Washington Government in the next six years, at the very moderate estimate of one hundred and thirteen million dollars. From the moment the Panama Isthmus was found to have no break, in its continuity about the year 1553 A. D., when Queen Mary had just ascended the throne of England, geographers and engineers, either actuated by scientific motives, or in the interests of their respective Governments, explored and searched the neck of land to find out where it could be pierced to save navigators from the necessity of rounding the boisterous Cape Horn. Early in this century when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States the Central American Governments opened a correspondence with Washington inviting the States to join on constructing a canal, proposing at the same time a treaty securing the possession of it to both nations. Ten years later President Jackson sent an agent to the Isthmus to gain what information he could. Fourteen years afterwards nothing had been done but then the cession of California t the United States, and the discovery of gold reawakened interest in the matter, and a charter was granted by Nicaragua to a New York Company. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty followed in 1850, and hope pointed to the speedy construction of an inter-oceanic Canal. However the Canal was no nearer. Twenty years later, under President Grant in 1870, another forward step was taken. Rear-Admiral Ammen was entrusted with the exploration and survey of the different possible routes across the isthms, Darien, the Atrato, Panama, Tehuantepec, and Nicaragua. In 1876 the officers employed in this survey reported that the Nicaragua route "possesses greater advantages and offers fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial, and economical points of view than any one of other routes shown to be practicable." In the year 1887 a certain American Association secured from Nicaragua a concession to construct a ship Canal through its territory. This Association was incorporated in the Congress of the United States under the title of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company. Objections having been raised in the Senate to certain features of the proposed work, two Commissions have within the last three years been sent to again examine this Canal route. That, "Lake Nicaragua is at the summit-level of the projected route, and that the range of hills which separates the Lake from the Pacific, is at one point only forty feet above the lake, while the lake is one hundred and ten feet above the level of the sea" are strong arguments in favor of this route. The Lake itself is ninety miles long, forty wide, its western shore is twelve miles from the Pacific, and it has an outlet into the Atlantic through the San Juan river. The Nicaragua route would have the Lake and half the length of the San Juan River.

The party in favour of the Panama Canal say that of the 175 miles of the Nicaragua Canal, 125 will run in the Lake and the San Juan River, and as neither are navigable for sea-going vessels the lake must be dredged to create a channel, while the river must be dammed to raise its level and drown its rapids. The Nicaragua project provides for a Canal from the Pacific to the West shore of the lake, a Canal at the other end from the point where the river is abandoned, to reach the Caribbean Sea, Locks to reach the summit-level, and descend from it are to be located at suitable points, and dams will keep up the elevation of the river. Sixty miles of the river will thus be made available. De Lesseps condemned locks in a Canal, although the Nicaragua Company point out that his own Panama project required a lock at the Pacific side to balance the great rise and fall of the tide there. They argue, moreover, that locks are the safety valves of a Canal in a region of the excessive rainfall of Panama and Nicaragua. Apparently it is better to have too little water than too much. In the latter case the danger is that the Canal becomes a drain. By locks regulating the surplus water the permanence of the Canal and its freedom from injury by too much water will be secured. The cost is in all projects the chief thing to consider after the possibility. The estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal when shorn of all sanguine or depressing bias was one hundred to one hundred and twenty million dollars, that is from £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 sterling. As much as this has been already expended on the Panama Canal, and its supporters consider that another hundred million dollars will complete its forty-six miles. One great lever with which the Nicaragua Canal Company raised the spirits of the public was that the Canal would bring the markets 6,000 miles nearer to the Pacific coast producers. Grain from San Francisco now goes by sea round Cape Horn, a journey of one hundred and thirty days to Europe where it is bought up. The Canal when completed will abridge this time by ninety-five days. This celerity in transport should enable the merchant to more than treble his business. The transcontinental American Railways are believed to have steadily opposed the construction of the Canal, but they are considered to have been in this blind to their own interests, as whatever develops the States must benefit in the long run the railroads. The vists down which the cheerful Nicaragua Canal Company look and see the "thousands of sturdy labourers eager to reach the fertile and unsettled parts of the three Pacific States" is a bright one, though still unpeopled and uncultivated. The cotton growers of the Gulf States may hope that the Canal will be of special benefit to them, taking their cotton to Japan and China by a shorter water route. In fact all parts of America according to the sanguine supporters of this scheme, will from a commercial point of view receive benefit from the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Captain Crowniqshield, writing in the *Century* for January assures the public that the canal will be of prime importance as a means of quickly moving naval ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He illustrates this advantage by quoting the time the Oregon took to sail from San Francisco which she left on March 19, 1898 before arriving in Cuban waters sixty days later. The run to Callao took sixteen days, the next run to the Straits of Magellan lasted thirteen days, and then she had to turn again in an upward direct on to reach in thirty-one days more the scene of her future operations Had theSpanish Admiral steamed down the Suez Canal, he could easily have intercepted the Oregon. Had the Nicaragua Canal been open, the Oregon could have anchored off Cuba in eighteen days from San Francisco. On the strength of the Naval importance of this Canal, its promoters must rejoice that the United States Senate has passed the Bill for its construction and guaranteed its neutrality. The Panama Canal people will be naturally sore at this triumph of the rival scheme Mr. G. V. Smalley writes in the same number of the *Century* reminding the public that the Panama Canal is not an abandoned project, that three thousand men are still employed digging on its works; that two-fifths of the entire work is completed, and that the company has large cash resources. The Commission at present examining into the engineering difficulties still to be surmounted in the Panama Canal comprises men who had charge of the Manchester and the Kiel Ship Canals, the Croton aqueduct and other great works. They will report, Mr. Smalley says, that there are no physical obstacles in the way, that one hundred million dollars will finish it, that it has good harbours at each of its termini, while

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE FILIPINOS.

OUTPOST AFFRAYS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The opposition to imposing American rule in the Philippines tends to increase in the United States.

Latest telegrams from Manila state that the Filipinos proclaimed a Republic on the 22nd instant.

An American sentry shot a Filipino captain on the 20th inst.

An affray at outposts took place on the following night.

The situation in the Philippines is now regarded as dangerously aggravated.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS IN CHINA.

DISMISSAL OF THE CHINESE RAILWAY DIRECTOR.

A telegram from Peking states that Hu, the Director of the Northern Railways, has been dismissed by the Chinese Government on the ground of maladministration.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, and Baron de Heyking, the German Ambassador, will probably insist upon a full enquiry on behalf of Hu.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, speaking at Blackpool to-day, said that he believed there was every prospect of Great Britain and France settling the delimitation of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province of the Soudan, and also the other questions which are outstanding with France in other parts of the globe.

THE FUGITIVE KHALIFA ABDULLA.

Advices from Omdurman state that a party of Khalifa Abdulla's followers has surrendered to Colonel Kitchener at Aburukba.

The Khalifa with the main body, however, remains in the neighbourhood of Sherkiela.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

During the absence of Mr. Beaufort, the Governor, British North Borneo, will be administered by three Commissioners.

AGUINALDO EMPOWERED TO DECLARE WAR WHEN ADVISABLE.

JAN. 27.

The Filipino Congress, which had assembled lately, has empowered Aguinaldo to declare war against the United States whenever he deems it advisable.

THE RUSSIANS AT PORT ARTHUR.

ALARMING MORTALITY AMONG TROOPS.

IS IT PLAGUE?

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Odessa stating that there is alarming mortality among the Russian garrison at Port Arthur.

Two hundred and fifteen deaths were recorded during November and December last.

It will be seen in another column that plague has broken out along the line of railway in course of construction in Manchuria, and is occupying the serious attention of Russian and French scientists, and that bacteriological investigations are being carried on in Port Arthur and at Pekin. It is a legitimate inference that the alarming mortality amongst the troops garrisoning Port Arthur is due to plague. If such should prove to be the case, and that is but too likely, the danger of the infection spreading to Tient-i-Sin, Pekin, and Wei-Hai-Wei is sufficiently apparent.—(*Sp. C.*)

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.

MYSTERIOUS RETURN OF BANK-NOTES.

The largest of the stolen bank-notes, amounting to £40,000 have been returned to "Parr's" Banking Company anonymously through the post.

THE POULETT SUCCESSION.

A NOBLE ORGAN-GRINDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 27.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The death of Earl Poulett raises a tough question of succession. The story is that the Earl once, when returning to England, wagered he would marry the first woman he met on landing, and she proved to be the daughter of the Land Post Pilot. The issue of this strange union, which the Earl soon repudiated, is a man, who has been organ-grinding in the streets, under the title of Viscount Hinton, and lives with his crippled wife in a garret in Islington. Ten years ago the Earl admitted the claimant was born in wedlock, but immediately after marriage, so the question remains whether the paternity is probable.

THE ROBBERY FROM PARR'S BANK.

NOTES RETURNED.

A SMART ROBBERY.

A number of notes stolen from Parr's Bank, mainly £1,000 notes amounting to £40,000, were returned to-day to the Bank through the post. It is clear that the thieves, probably Americans, are thorough masters of the Bank's old fashioned system of note distribution. Either the thief walked round behind the counter without his hat, to disarm suspicion, and helped himself, or a confederate handed the notes over. The Manager and other employes submitted to be searched.

THE NEW FINANCE MEMBER.

Mr. Clinton Dawkins, new Financial Member of the Viceroys Council, and Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics sail for India on the 9th March, and Mr. J. F. Finlay, Financial Secretary, on the 21st.

AMERICA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

COINAGE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Coinage Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives has agreed by a party vote to report on the Bill making the gold dollar the standard unit of value in the United States, forbidding the coinage of silver dollars except from Treasury bullion, and providing for the redemption of green-backs and treasury notes, which, once redeemed in gold, cannot be re-issued except for gold.

MADAME PATTI'S WEDDING.

The Brecon natives showed extreme enthusiasm at Madame Patti's wedding. The streets were garlanded. The Mayor of Brecon and the other officials received the couple in civic state and escorted them to the Roman Catholic Chapel, where Sir Faudel Phillips gave the bride away. The ceremony of the Mass was omitted in deference to the bridegroom's Lutheran susceptibilities. The party breakfasted in the train en route to Paddington and leave to-morrow for the south of France.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats spot.

Good Shower upper 2 25 32	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
2 per cent. Reduced	102 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,740,859; Increase £700,000; Public Deposits £8,460,000; Increase £1,400,000; Other Deposits £40,760,000; Decrease £460,000; Other Securities £21,760,000; Decrease £1,100,000; Notes and Gold £23,000,000; Increase £900,000; the Bank Reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day Lord Curzon presided. All the members were present except Sir John Woodburn. There was no contentious business; the proceedings were formal, and a brief report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for exemption from the operation of the Municipal laws of buildings and lands, the property of, or in the occupation of the Government, and situate within the limits of the Municipality was presented by the Hon'ble Mr Rivaz. The Bill consolidating the amending of the Stamp Law was passed on the motion of Sir James Westland. The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882 was considered on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, who then moved that the bill as amended be passed. He explained that the bill had two objects; first to give power to the local Government to appoint, when necessary, a Chief Judge from outside the Court. Secondly, to validate certain rules drawn up for the Calcutta Small Causes Court by a committee of High Court Judges. These rules were designed to accelerate and make more efficient proceedings in the Small Causes Court Bill and were passed. The Bill to amend the law relating to Arbitration was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs Rivaz, Charles, Evans, Arthur, Mehta Spence and Chalmer. A Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act 1872 was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Rivaz, Charles, Latouche Kaul, and Chalmers.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr, Rivaz the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation and possession of Transport Petroleum and other substances was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Chalmers, Chitnavis Smeaton, Rees and the mover, with instructions to report within one month. The Council then adjourned to Friday next.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE VICEROY'S MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

Lord Curzon has signified his intention of continuing the Viceroy's medals to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which were first give n by the Marquis of Dufferin, and have since been presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Elgin. These comprise four silver medals for competition at the Calcutta Medical College, the Campbell Medical School, the Lahore Medical College, and the Agra Medical School, a bronze medal being given to the latter school until such time as the students are qualified to compete for the silver medal. Silver medals are also continued to the Medical Practitioners' Class at Madras, and the Certificated Practitioners' Class at Bombay, and a bronze medal is given to the Medical School at Hyderabad-Deccan. Lord and Lady Curzon will give an annual subscription of Rs. 500 to the National Association for providing Female Medical aid to the Women of India.

A PERSONAL DISTINCTION.

The title of Khan Bahadur is conferred upon Bakshi Mir Sadruddin Khan Ajmadin Khan of Surat by his Excellency the Viceroy as a personal distinction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—Army Staff.—Major R. C. Oxnam, 19th Regiment [illegible] Madras, Lascars, is appointed Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

Personal Staff.—Colonel the Hon'ble Mr. Lawrence Jenkins, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Captain H. Mc. N. Patterson, 5th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, is appointed extra Aid-de-Camp.

Staff Corps.—Second Lieutenants Percy, Langden, Beddy, Alan, Moir and Graham are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Foreign Department.—Mr. H. V. Cobb Indian Civil Service, is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Mr. W. J. Lang, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India with effect from the 16th inst.

Captain H. S Stannell, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Sealkote, has been granted eight months' leave to proceed to England.

Captain R. M. Betham, 8th Bombay, Infantry, succeeds to the appointment of District Recruiting Officer, Poona, vice Captain Knatchbull, whose tenure shortly expires.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 27.

Under instructions received from Army Headquarters India, Surgeon General A. F. Churchill, Army Medical Staff, is ordered to proceed immediately to Simla, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer in India, pending the arrival of Surgeon General U. Taylor, and pending the nomination of his successor. The Principal Medical Officer, Poona, District, will assume charge of the office of Principal Medical Officer Bombay Command.

The Lieutenant General commanding the forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Thompson, I. M. S., to officiating Medical Charge, vice Captain Evans I. M. S. transferred temporarily to the Civil Department, Deoli Irregular Force.—Lieutenant de Vere Condon I. M. S., to officiating Medical Charge vice Major Woolbert, I. M. S, transferred temporarily to the Civil Department. Military Works Department—On arrival in India Major Baker R. E. is posted to the Quetta circle, Military Works. Army Veterinary Department—On transfer, from the Madras to the Bombay Command, Veterinary Captain Bradell is posted for duty to the chief station Veterinary Hospital Kirkee. Veterinary Lieutenant Dawson is transferred to the chief station Veterinary Hospital Neemuch to relive Veterinary Lieutenant Pallin appointed to the officiating appointment in the Remount Department, but will remain for duty at the chief station Veterinary Hospital Kirkee until the departure of Veterinary Lieutenant Pallin from Neemuch.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from the Home to the Indian Establishment in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Walford ordered home. Lieutenant-Colonel Eman is posted to the command of the Royal artillery at Aden.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Artillery have passed in subject (E), Artillery as stated against their names—Lieutenant Bayly, fair; Lieutenant Bowen, satisfactory.

The undermentioned Officer is reported to have passed in the foreign language as below specified at the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October 1898:—German,—Lieutenant Lisle-Radcliffe, 7th Bombay Infantry, qualified to be Interpreter.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Colonel Orr, Commissariat Transport Department; Lieutenant Danscomb, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Capt (temporary Major) Light, Staff Corps, Commandant 17th Bombay Infantry, for one year; pension service, twentieth year commenced from 13th August. Capt Dennys, Wing Commander, 23rd Bombay Rifles, for one year, pension service thirteenth year, commenced from the 18th December.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Capt. Campbell, Adjutant Royal Artillery, Kirkee, 6 months on private affairs out of India. Lieut Holland, 10th Field Battery, 8 months on private affairs out of India. Military Works Dept.—Capt. Capper, R. E., Executive Engineer 2nd grade 12 months on private affairs out of India, under rule 9 of furlough regulations of 1868. Staff Corps, Capt Cave Asst. Comy. General 3rd class one year on Medical Certificate out of India, under rules 7 and 6 of the furlough regulations of 1875. Extension Staff Corps, Capt Walker, 12th Bombay Infantry, 7 days on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India, Staff Corps, Lieutenant Swan, Commst. Dept, 6 months on Medical Certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Tullock, from 1st January to 25th March, on Medical Certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of leave, granted in Command Order No, 362 of 1898.

THE "Pester Lloyd" of Vienna has received from what it describes as a trustworthy source some interesting particulars respecting the new French quick-firing gun. The introduction of this arm has made such rapid progress for several months past that in all probability over 480 batteries of the field artillery will be fully equipped with it during the coming spring. In round numbers this will require 3,000 quick-firing guns, 4,500 ammunition carts, and 6,000 other vehicles. At the beginning of the present year serious uneasiness was felt among French artillery officers at the advantage which the German field artillery was supposed to have secured through an improved description of ordnance. It turned out later on, however, that the German artillery still retained their old weapons, and that the adoption of the new system had probably not been sanctioned even in principle. In France, on the other hand, the preparations for the introduction of the new gun had been completed last spring. It was therefore possible to begin the manufacture of the guns at Bourges and Purges and Puteaux, the necessary ammunition being at the same time produced on a large scale. All that is known of the new quick-firing gun is that it has a calibre of 7. 5m. and is capable of discharging twenty shots a minute. The projectile, shrapnel, has a muzzle velocity of 600 metres. The cartridge weighs 8.5 kilogrammes. The recoil of the gun is greatly reduced by means of an ingenious contrivance.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

AMONG the various "records" of the year 1898 there is inevitably the charitable history of the year. What great gifts have been made, and for what purposes? The great gifts are few, the smaller gifts are scanty. It may be allowed that the charitable record of the year is not brilliant. Perhaps there is a growing feeling that the State should do more and the individual less. This may be so; if it is so it is a great calamity, because it is impossible that the man who pays rates, however these rates are applied, should feel as one who gives. Besides, his gift would not be spontaneous. One cannot be philanthropic by order of the tax gatherer. The State is an abstraction; it is incapable of compassion, of benevolence, of philanthropy. It can build workhouses, and compel old people and poor people to march in and stay in; it can build hospitals, and pay physicians for looking after sick people; it can even erect almshouses. But the State is not the individual; it can never set aside the individual. I do not therefore think that our people are anxious to see the State take over the charities of the nation. There is, however, another and a new cause which deters people from making large charitable bequests. Formerly just to give to the poor was enough. A rich citizen founded, besides a charity in his parish church, a "mind" day on which "for ever"—they always ordered it to go on "for ever"—the poor of the parish were to be regaled with beef and beer. This done, he closed his eyes in a sure and certain hope. Now we have learned a new lesson—that the quality of mercy is not twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives, possibly; but him that takes? Well, doubtfully. Thus doth the cold wind of suspicion chill the hand of charity, which returns to the pocket, so that the money goes to the heirs.

Imagine yourself, my friend, become suddenly a millionaire. You have been, I daresay, brought up, like myself, in that social layer where incomes are moderate and the dreams of avarice are far, very far, below the million. You have become suddenly rich. How? Mr Hooley, perhaps, has tossed you a bundle of shares. Anyhow, you are rich; you are a millionaire; and you really feel that you must do something—something, you know not what—for the less fortunate sections of humanity. Then begins a romantic series of adventures which we may call "Dives in search of Lazarus the Deserving." You go, perhaps, to person who work among them and know the ways of Lazarus the Beggar, of the Craftsman Careless, of Pauper the Perennial, of Sponge the Insatiable, of the Widow Weariful and the daughters who take after the mother. You propose after thought to erect a barrack such as you may see in Southwork, Bermondsey, Drury-lane, and elsewhere. It shall be a model lodging house. Then you hear stories. This staircase is terrorised from the top by a rowdy family, the other from the bottom by a mad drunkard; there is noise all night; there is quarrelling all day; there is no privacy and no quiet. Well then, a free dinner to the children at a Board school. Madness! You will teach the parents that it is the duty of the State, i.e., the ratepayers, to provide children with food; they will drink the money saved till their employers cut down the wages. So they will be worse off than ever. What, then, is a good man to do? Hospitals? Already the hospitals are filled with people who ought to pay for their doctoring. It is not the duty of the State, or of the private citizen, to find medicine for the well to do. Scholarships, as ladders from one level to another? They are already provided. Fellowships? Under the old system, the fellowship, held for life, was a direct inducement to sit down in idleness and do nothing. There are quite enough fellowships in the world. Free libraries? Perhaps. But it is the duty of the parish to provide the library, not that of a private person. Nevertheless, to build a house beautiful and to give it to the parish as a Free Library would be a great temptation. For my own part, I confess that I should be drawn, as by ropes, to the erection of an almshouse. To provide for the respectable old a college such as Norfolk College, Greenwich, where each one would have his own rooms, with a common refectory, a library, a chapel, a garden, and a sufficiency for the rest of the wants, this, I confess, would be more than I could resist. I think that I should present it, not to the working classes, but to the professions. I do not think it would then do much harm. Yet I recall the lines of Crabbe, who could find little to praise in the almshouse, and declares that the inmates are miserable.

They have no evil in the place to state,
And dare not say is the house they hate.
They own there's granted all such place can give,
But live repining, for 'tis there they live.

What if no grievous fears their lives annoy,
Is life no more to mortals to enjoy?
Is choiceless living, life in such bounded view,
With nothing dreadful, but with nothing new?
Nothing to bring them joy, to make them weep—
The day itself is, like the night, asleep.

There is one special form of almshouse that I have in my mind, but for to-day I will stop. It is sufficient to show that my guiding prospect, with his million, is met at the outset by the dreary doubt that he will almost certainly do more harm than good, whatever endowments and foundations he creates. And this is probably the reason why endowments have practically ceased in this country, save here and there, sporadically, as in the recent gift of Lord Iveagh.

Another hero in humble life. This time a very real hero. A soldier, too, which makes it all the better. When a deed of heroism is to be done, one likes a soldier to do it. You all know the story. There was an upset of a jar containing vitriol in a room of Clerkenwell Close. The fumes, which were overpowering, seized upon a whole family, consisting of father and three children, and laid them senseless on the floor. The accident proclaimed itself by smoke pouring out of the house, and by the most horrible reek or stench of that kind which Nature provides as a warning of some of the most poisonous productions. The people gathered round the place, among them the mother of the children within. Then the young soldier came along. He "bashed" in the door, and rushed upstairs. Four times he scaled that awful ladder in the thick of that frightful smoke and reek; giddy, staggering, almost overpowered, but still resolute till he had felt over the floor for the children, and dragged them out one by one; out from the jaws of Death. Last of all was the father. He dragged inanimate body to the head of the stairs, but could not get him down. Then his brother came to his assistance, and the man, too, was saved. We spoke the other day of a certain Report of heroic cases. The society which provides that Report has its headquarters close by, in the same precinct, that of the Knights Hospitallers. No doubt this deed will figure in their next Report; meantime here is a deed and here is a name worthy of the new gallery of Humble Heroes in the Postman's Park.

Some months ago I had a short private correspondence with a lady on the subject of vivisection. Of course I do not pretend, as a person quite ignorant of the subject, to have an opinion as to its importance or necessity. I take the humble and simple line that scientific men, not outsiders, should make this question their own. It is not what one would call a "pet" subject of mine; I hope that no one will ever ask me to talk about it again. In the terms of this correspondence I made use of one or two expressions, which this lady now desires me to repeat publicly. I have no objection at all to doing so, particularly as no one is likely to pay much attention to my opinion on this delicate question. I had been informed by a scientific man (1) that vivisection was always practised under anæsthetics; and (2) that the creature was always dispatched while unconscious; in other words, that science pursues her researches on a living creature so as to have the advantage of watching the machine in action, but without causing any suffering whatever. The comment I made on this statement in my letter was as follows: "If this is so"—that is, if the animals are killed before they recover consciousness—"it is difficult to understand any objection to the practice, always provided that it is necessary for scientific purposes. If this is not so, then I agree with you that every effort should be made to create and to extend the strongest possible popular opinion on the subject. If vivisection is to be of use to science, it should only be allowed to continue on the condition of unconsciousness under operation."

That is still my opinion. At the same time I perceive clearly that a very terrible question might be raised, namely, this: "If it were probable that vivisection, "without anæsthetics," of certain parts—as the brain—would yield results enabling human suffering on a large scale to be relieved, and human life to be prolonged, would not this kind of vivisection be even necessary as well as desirable?" I trust and hope that this question will never be possible; but I am a most ignorant person; I know nothing of physiology or anatomy, of nerves or muscles or the brain; but it is impossible to doubt the answer were such a question deliberately put before the world. "Are we," it would be asked in reply, "to weigh the suffering of a creature during a few minutes against the tortures of millions upon millions of human creatures?" It seems to me, however, that the opponents of vivisection obstinately refuse to believe in the humanity of the operator, so that, protest as he will about his anæsthetics, they insist on believing the old stories of deliberate and incredible cruelty. On the other hand, do scientific men sufficiently take into consideration the shrinking tenderness, the agonies of sympathy felt by many people in this country towards the dumb creatures whom they love?

Said the Fat Boy to the Old Lady: "I am going to make your flesh creep." He had got a Prophetic Calendar of weather for the following year. It was not the Fat Boy's fault. He, indeed, would much more willingly prophesy smooth things, such as pleasant weather in February, a mild March, April showers, and May blossoms; warmth in June, heat in July, fine days in August and September. But he had received a card with a learned Professor's compliments, which did not allow the anticipation of these delights. Remember that for seventeen years down to the year 1893 inclusive we had a long succession of cold and rainy summers. "Not a single one," said a Norfolk miller to me, "which could show a powdery hedge." I had thought, until the May and June of 1893, that the long spell of bad weather luck was broken. However, we are now going off again according to the history of the last few years, and according to the Prophet of this new year, on the old, cold, rainy line. That February is to be chill, and that March is to bring gales need not cause us dismay, though we have had enough of gales to last us the whole winter through. April, it seems, is to have its cold "snap." Alas! for our apple blossoms. May is to have another; then there will be no plums, peaches, cherries, apples, or pears this year. June will have another. I suppose there will be no strawberries, and that all the fruit by this time will be destroyed. But perhaps the frosts of June will be merely something to break the monotony. One can always light a fire and put on a great coat. To be sure, the frost will "cut" the flowers and make the leaves brown and curly. Early in July there is to be more cold. In the middle of July there will be two or three warm days. Come, come. Not all gloom and grey. Invite your friends to garden parties for those days. On the 15th the prophet ominously writes "St. Swithin" without a word. One reads and trembles. As August is to show a varied succession of wet, cold, and heat, it is probably meant that on St. Swithins Day it will rain cats and dogs. There will, therefore, be no harvest. For the people by the seaside there is a charming prospect of rain and cold in a seaside lodging house. For my own part, I shall stay at home under an umbrella, and weep while I write my "Havock of Summer" as a pendant to the "Pageant of Summer." In September there are to be westerly gales—most enjoyable these will be, I am sure. October is to contain a little fine weather, just to show what can be done with this climate. November is to be warm and cold alternately, but then it matters so very little what weather we have in November. In December, as if to make up for the misery of the year, it is to be warm. Chrysanthemums, therefore, at least will flourish, to make amends—that is, if they escape the rigour of August. Comfort me with chrysanthemums. Stay me with apples. But there will be no apples. Flagons, then. Bring the flagons. More flagons! And I do hope that we shall enjoy ourselves and be merry as the day is long. In the fogs and clouds and frosts of June the day will be very, very long. And let us be truly thankful that we are not as other nations be; that we have no horrid monotony of sunshine in spring, warmth in summer, and frost in winter.

To set against the Professor I remember an old superstition, namely, that everything is lucky that happens to begin on a Sunday, especially a year. Now this blessed year of 1899 began last Sunday. The weatherwise of former generations believed that in such a year everything would be natural, propitious to the kindly fruits of the earth, and happy to mankind. Let me, therefore, prophesy sunshine and showers in April, trees covered with blossoms for May, roses in June, grateful shade and straw hats for July, yellow sunshine for harvest, and orchards bent down with fruit. Jan. 1 began with a lovely soft blue sky at eight o'clock; then came a bright sun, clear, though not yet warm. A slight mist followed a low-lying mist, leaving the sky clear, so that anybody up in a balloon must have enjoyed a fine atmosphere. The mist did not clear up entirely all day, but it was not unpleasant for walking. In the evening it rained. The omens of the day are simple, and will doubtless lead to many very correct prophecies about the weather of 1899.

HYDERABAD CHALLENGE TENT PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 25.

THE competition for the cup presented by H. H. the Nizam, valued Rs. 500 was keenly contested on the 24th maiden, this afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering. This is the second cup presented by His Highness. The former one was presented in 1884 and it was won two years in succession—In 1890 and 1891 by the 6th Lancers Hyderabad contingent whose property it accordingly became. The second cup was won last year by the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops from whom it was wrested this year by the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards, the winners of the cup at the several annual meetings since 1884 were as follows:—In the year 1884.—L. 3 Battery, R. H. A; 1888.—3rd Lancers, H. C; 1886.—7th Q. O. Hussars; 1887.—Sard-i-khas Team; 1888.—4th Lancers, H. C; 1889.—H. H. the Nizam's A. C. Guards; 1890.—4th Lancers, H. C; 1891.—4th Lancers, H. C, Winners of the Cup; 1892.—H. H. the Nizam's A. C. Guards; 1893.—4th Lancers, H. C; 1894.—African Lancers; 1895.—4th Lancers, H. C; 1896.—H. H. the Nizam's A. C. Guards; 1897.—2nd Lancers, H. I. S. Troops. The tournament was open to all British and Native Regimental Battery Gymkhanas and Club Teams and Officers of any two Infantries may combine to form a Team, and the conditions were: The cup to become the property of the team winning it two successive meetings. A Team to consist of four Riders. The pegs to be 2 inches broad, 18 inches long, 12 inches of which will be underground. Spears of any description may be used with the exception of barbed spears. Points under 14 to be held no Points will be awarded as follows:—3 points for a "hit" (if the peg is struck with the point of the spear), 5 for a "split," 5 for a "carry away" if the peg is carried forty yards on the point of the spear; if dropped under forty yards it will count "nil." All four men of the section take their pegs, and in the opinion of the Umpire, the style, pace, form and dressing be good, four extra marks will be awarded.

The following is the complete list of competitors to-day with their individual scores:—

		1st Run.	2nd Run.	3rd Run.	Total.
19th Hussars Team		24	23	23	—69
3rd Madras Lancers 1st Team		14	24	24	—62
Do	2nd Team	17	18	...	...
Do	3rd Team	17	18	...	...
Do	4th Team	18	24	15	—57
2nd Lancers H C	1st Team	21	19	16	—56
Do	2nd Team	11	15	...	...
Do	3rd Team	18	21	20	—59
Do	4th Team (Officers)	21	9	...	...
Rahut Manzil	Team	15	13	...	...
1st Lancers H I S T	1st Team	24	18	18	—70
Do	2nd Team	21	12	...	...
Do	3rd Team	23	15	...	...
2nd Lancers H I S T	1st Team	18	24	21	—67
Do	2nd Team	18	24	12	—54
Do	3rd Team	18	24	17	—59
Do	4th Team	14	12	...	...
A C Guards	1st Team	21	21	23	—71
Do	2nd Team	21	18	23	—62
Do	3rd Team	15	20	...	...
Golconda Lancers	1st Team	23	19	14	—51
Do	2nd Team	23	17	28	—68
R T Lancers	1st Team	18	15	...	...
Do	2nd Team	21	23	18	—62
African Lancers	1st Team	21	14	...	...
Do	2nd Team	13	17	...	...
No 1 Battery, H Troops		6	...	...	...
No 2 Battery, H Troops		6	...	...	...

NAGPUR NOTES.

Since last writing says our local correspondent, we have been having cold weather, the skies being beautifully clear. The spring crops are fair to good in some districts, but poor in Chanda, Saugor, and Bilaspur. The frost has done a deal of damage in Jabalpur, Mandla, Damah, Narsinghpur and the Harsad tahsil of Nimar. The crops have also suffered through want of rain at Raipur. The reaping and threshing of autumn crops are almost completed and the prospects of sugarcane still continues. Cattle disease prevails in many districts. The prices of food-grains are fair, but wheat is selling above normal in the South-East and West of the provinces, the price of grain is falling in the Northern districts.

The B N Railway Volunteers left for their camp of exercise at Jharsaguda on the 21st instant. The station yard was crowded as nearly the whole of Nagpur turned out to see the warriors off. It caused a great deal of laughter amongst the soldiers to see every Volunteer carrying his own baggage, as these were the orders issued by their Colonel. The coolies had to be driven away.

The Volunteers looked very smart and spruce when last seen, and afraid they will present a sorry signt on their return as they say the life is going to be drilled out of them in camp.

All those who had deserted their homes in the city owing to the plague scare are now returning. The person who was found suffering from plague was taken to the Indora camp, and has since been discharged from hospital. The house in which the case occurred was burnt, and the owner compensated, so that there is nothing to complain of. The people from the Nizabadeil segregation camp have also been allowed to return to their homes. The plague authorities have somehow managed to keep the plague out of Nagpur, and I must say that they deserve great credit as it is no easy task.

A railway traveller, in company with a couple of other natives, who had broken his journey here and put up in a rest-house near the Empress Mills was robbed and almost murdered by one of his fellow-travellers. The unfortunate man lost Rs. 60 and a few silver ornaments which he had with him, and is now detained in the Mayo Hospital, where his wounds are being attended to. Although there was a hue and cry when the deed was committed, the robber escaped, but the City Superintendent of Police has taken up the enquiry. No clue has yet been obtained.

There was a concert got up by the members of the Y. M. C. A., on the 19th current, in aid of the Athletic Club. It proved a great success, as the best talent of the station was requisitioned for the occasion. The institution is becoming more popular every day, and Mr. Arthur Bailey the newly appointed secretary is to be congratulated. The programme of the entertainment was as follows:—

Pianoforte duet	Miss Gregory and Brown.
Solo song	Miss Nuttall.
Comic song	Mr. Hammond.
Vocal duo	Mrs. D'esperance & Miss F. Webster.
Banjo solo	Mr. Lee Pilcher.
Solo song	Mr. Lionel Bailey.
Reading	Rev. W. H. Clarke.
Mandoline solo	Sig. Goldfach.
Song	Mr. Welbron.
Comic song	Mr. Whitburn.

It is scarcely fair to say more about one than the other, where one and all did their parts so remarkably well. Mr. Pickin is one of the best banjo players we have ever heard, and we hope that on some future occasion he will be kind enough to treat us to some more of his excellent music.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps come out for a tour of service in this country and are posted to the commands noted:—Bengal, Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, Major W. E. Berryman, Madras, Major Marsler; Bombay, Major Stables.

CAPTAIN SEAGRIM, Royal Artillery, succeeds Captain Galloway as permanent A.-D.-C. to Sir Power Palmer.

CAPTAIN SULLIVAN, 35th Sikhs, has been granted a wound pension of £100 a year, and Lieutenant Fear, Scottish Rifles, a temporary pension of £70 for one year, on account of wounds received in the Tirah expedition.

A RUSSIAN VISITOR IN BOMBAY

THE PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA

PRINCE GEORGE ORBELIANI, a Russian nobleman possessed of large estates in the Caucasus, formerly a Colonel in the Imperial Service, who saw a good deal of Service in Central Asia and was a member of the Afghan Delimitation Commission is now in Bombay to study the plague and plague measures in this country. He proposes to visit in succession Madagascar and East Africa and enquire into the conditions under which plague broke out there and the measures taken to deal with it. He will then proceed to Manchuria where recent advices show that plague has made its appearance amongst the hundred and forty thousand laborers employed in the construction of the line to connect Port Arthur with the Siberian railway system. It is not yet known to what extent this outbreak has spread nor how it originated. But it is certain that the plague is epidemic along the line of the railway though it has not found its way to Port Arthur or Talienwan. Seven Russian and five French scientists have diagnosed the epidemic as plague, and some of them have transferred their bacteriological work to Port Arthur and Pekin for greater convenience. Prince Orbeliani, since he has retired from active service, has given special attention to the subject of epidemics. He had a good deal of experience of a very fatal outbreak resembling the Vomito negro, or yellow fever, in Turkistan which carried off a large number of the native population in Merv and attacked the Russians. It was as fatal as plague and far more rapid in running its course. There was high feverand continued vomiting of black matter; in ten hours death supervened, sometimes in two. The Prince appears to have informed himself of the particulars of former visitations of plague in Persia and the neighbouring regions. An epidemic at Teheran began with the importation of thegerms in certain carpets. He is inclined to doubt the theory that rats introduces the plague, but they undoubtedly spread the disease wherever it has been introduced by infected persons, clothes or merchandise. It is the Prince's intention when he has completed his course of observation of the plague at present epidemic in Bombay, in Tamatave, a certain district in East Africa, and Manchuria, to embody the result of his studies in a book which will point out that epidemics follow certain lines; they travel from country to country and therefore the existence of an epidemic in one country is a source of danger to those countries in communication with it for commercial or other purposes. Sanitary measures are most effective when applied in the early stages of the outbreak of a dangerous disease; when it has made good its footing, it is very difficult to deal with and control; it will generally run its course. The deduction is that it is a matter of international importance that plague, cholera, yellow fever, and influenza should be dealt with immediately in whatever country they break out.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SANITARY LEAGUE.

The Prince proposes to establish an International Sanitary League to supply a complete staff of bacteriologists, medical officers, chemists, nurses who have undergone a minimum of three years training in actual contact with epidemics, whether in Hong Kong, Bombay, Madagascar or Manchuria, to deal with outbreaks in any country that may be affected. At Vienna when the recent cases occurred in a hospital, there was general panic and no one seemed to understand what step should be taken. If the clothes of the first victim were taken away and worn by a member of his family, on the other hand windows and doors were closed upon the patients and their attendants, rendering the infection of the latter well nigh certain. Had a sanitary staff specially trained to cope with epidemics been available, much anxiety would probably have been avoided. There would be this additional advantage in Prince Orbeliani's project, that the great experience bacteriologists and medical men would acquire at first hand of epidemics of various types might be expected to lead to new methods of combating them and of averting their onset. It is hoped that the different Governments will countenance and support such an organisation for the service of humanity, and protect their own subjects by fighting disease while it is still at some distance from their own frontiers. The Prince sees no reason for counting absolutely on the supposed immunity of Europeans in the present day against plague which formerly carried off the populations of European cities by the hundred thousand. Large numbers in European countries live in conditions almost as favourable to epidemics of plague as those that prevailed, when London, Moscow, Marseilles, Milan and Naples were scourged by it. England which is in direct communication with every country in the East is perhaps more liable to infection through the ubiquity of her commerce than any other nation. To meet a danger which affects all countries alike in large measure, especially when steamers and railways multiply the channels of communication and abridge distances, by substituting hours and days for weeks and months in the time occupied in the transport of men and merchandise, the means of resistance should be placed on a better footing than now obtains. The danger threatening all countries ought to be encountered by the organised sanitary resources of all countries working together for the common safety.

WHERE THE PLAGUE BEGAN.

On Tuesday afternoon Dr. T. S. Weir the Health Officer accompanied Prince Orbeliani over those parts of Bombay where the plague has been most active at intervals during the last three years. The first locality visited was Mandvie. The large well built and well ventilated house, abutting on two wide thorough-fares where the first cases occurred in 1896, was inspected. In the first year twenty-one cases occurred in that building; in the second eleven, in the third seven. The house was disinfected over and over again but the plague recurred, though in less numbers in each succeeding year. All the houses—save one—in the row were attacked. The one that escaped appeared to be in no respect different from the others whose occupants suffered severely But there is in the interior a well

...before, the utmost I can do is to wish your community well, and to hope that the building of which I have laid the foundation-stone may in every way answer the requirements for which its promoters are intending to provide; and in doing so, I assure you that your community has my goodwill, and that I shall look forward to a comparatively early day for the opening of this Institution (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev. D. Osborne of Poona, a vote of thanks was accorded to His Excellency for his kindness in consenting to take part in the function.

Three hearty cheers were then given for His Excellency who in reply said, that their kindness was very great, but he could assure them that they had conferred an honour upon him by asking him to undertake this very simple function, and he thought that there was no obligation on his part whatever.

The gathering then dispersed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain R. H. Gordon, will sail to-day, for London, Marseilles, and Brindisi with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bangham Mr S W
Cornforth Mr F P
Dicud Capt R O
Dennis Mr G W
Dutton Mrs
Gardner Miss E M
Gerlewezu Mr J
Greatham Miss
Hodges Miss
Holder Mr H
Hargreaves Mr J
Jones Miss A
Lingard Dr A
Morton Mr E
Morton Mrs
Morton Miss
Morton Mr P S
Muter Capt St J and Mrs
Radenac Mr J M F
MacMillan Mr

Necroji Mrs A D
Necroji Two Misses
Necroji Master
Pratt Miss E
Preston Mrs S infant and nurse
Preston Capt G F, R N R
Reardon Miss
Reid Mr G
Roe Mr R M and Mrs
Sparke Mr and Mrs T S and Nurse
Tyson Miss R C
Thomas Miss M
Thomas Mr W P
Vlieto Mr E A
Vyvian Mrs and child
Weston Mr R M
Wardell Miss E G

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bailey Capt W
Beebee Mr R A
Beebee Mrs
Bryan Mr C R W
Bellamy Mrs A
Burrows Rev
Brown Mr R C
Butterworth Mr A
Brown Mrs
Browne Major C A R
Browne Mrs
Christopher Col L W
Christopher Mrs and child
Christopher Miss
Chesshire Maddox
Duffus Mr James
Drake Mr A S
Dalal Mr Cyrus C
Donner Mr
Doyle Mrs
Doyle Mr G E
Davis Miss
Duffus Mr James
Elwin Mr E A
Erskine Mrs M S
Farran Mr G H
Forester-Walker Major
Forester-Walker Mrs F, child and infant
Frere, Rev W H
Fenham Major W H
Foster Sergeant Lemaistre and child
Gibson Mr H W
Greenfield Mr T W
Goodenough Capt H L
Greig Mr H
Harrop Sir Robert G
Heap Mr G
Hand Mrs
Hemp Miss
Heap Mr Jas
Howard Mr W T
Harcourt Lieut S S M
Hodgson Mr A F
Holgers Mrs
Hastings Mr S A J
Ichiffort Mr S
Lawrence Miss
Lister Rev H F W
Lister Mrs and Child
Lynde Mr F G

Lynde Mrs
Lynde Miss
Lynn Dr
Munro Mr J M
Mears Master
Nichols Mr
Onslow Col G M
Parsons Miss
Poole Miss
Platt Mrs
Platt Miss
Pino Lieut E H B
Phaytree Mrs E M
Pratt Rev
Pratt Mrs
Ramsay Major and Mrs 2 children and nurse
Ramsay Colonel
Richards Mr and Mrs
Rivett Mr C W C
Rook Mr G E
Romilly Mr A E
Rennie Lieut
Rugg Miss
Ryves Mr B H
Russell Mr E
Seymour Keay Mr J
Siddons Mrs
Siddons Miss
Siddons Master
Sim Mr J
Shorrock Mr J C
Sibley Mrs
Standen Mr B P
Standen Mrs
Shorrock Mr W
Travers Lieut R E
Travers Mrs
Tullock Mrs
Taylor Lieut Rotb
Underwood Mr
Wagle Mr N B
Warburton Mrs
Warburton Lieut F W
Williamson Mr J
Woodward Rev A
Watson Mr and Mrs J Procter
Wickham Mrs W, 2 children and nurse
Wickham Miss

FOR BRINDISI.—Lustig Dr A

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH.

THE First Lecture of the season was given on Thursday by Mr. Chevallier in his bungalow. It was attended by over 50 ladies and proved a great success. Mr. Chevallier was kindly assisted by M Haffkin and by Mr. Bania Jagivan Mulvi, B.A., who also translated the lecture into Gujerati so that it was clearly intelligible to all present.

Mr Chevallier held the attention of the audience through a series of demonstrations on his apparatus and on the black board, leading up from the principles of the electromagnate and the current from a cell, to the practical application in the bell, telephone and ordinary telegraphy. Then the wires which had been laid across the room were removed and explanations and demonstrations given of induced currents, Hertz' waves, &c. Wireless telegraphy was finally exhibited by means of two sets of apparatus at opposite ends of the room; one consisting of a [illegible]secondary battery with induction coil of which the secondary was in circuit with a Hertz' Radistor; the other with a needle point coherer, and as a tapper for de-coherer the hammer of a trembler minus its gong. Excellent signals were obtained on a syphon recorder. At the close Lady Jehangir proposed, and Mr. Ranade seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Lecturer, to Mrs. Chevallier for kindly lending her room, and to Mr. Bania for his excellent interpreting.

MORE "DISCOVERIES" AT HYDERABAD.

MR. STEVENS, Deputy Plague Commissioner, recently reported that he had come to the conclusion that plague infection is disseminated through the medium of raw cotton. His reasons were:—(1) He experienced great difficulty in effecting the evacuation and disinfection of Kopbal and Lingsugar on account of the blocking of verandahs and sleeping rooms by bales of unpressed cotton. (2) He noticed bales of cotton in almost all the infected villages of Kopbal and Lingsugar, and round Skolapur, also Pallaskhed near Khandesh.

On receipt of Mr. Stevens' report the Plague Commissioner immediately telegraphed for specimens of cotton from infected houses. These have been subjected to bacteroscopic examination by Dr. Mullunah at the Laboratory, Hyderabad, who found in cultures from the suspected cotton bacillus identical morphologically with the plague microbe. A rabbit inoculated with this culture has died of plague. The same bacillus was discovered in the glands, lungs and spleen.

The importance of Mr. Stevens' discovery is apparent from an examination of the infected districts on the map and a consideration of the state of Bombay.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

An entertainment was given at Ahmedabad, to Mr. F. G. Lynde, the Resident Engineer of the Ahmedabad Division, who is going on furlough prior to retirement. A large number of friends assembled at Chosha Bhathag, in which the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Engineering officers located. Amongst those present were Messrs. H. H. Deane (Resident Engineer), R. M. Thomson (Assistant Engineer), Cecil Richardson (Assistant Engineer), K. D. Kanga (sub-Engineer), Dhanjishaw, J. Allen, J. A. Greenaigh, Nasarvanji Manchershaw Ruttonjee, Hormajee Shapoorjee, Dr. N. C. Mody, Medical Officer, and others.

Mr. K. D. Kanga read an address to Mr. Lynde, in the course of which it was stated:—

The Division has been peculiarly lucky in having had at its head an officer of such high ability, genuine sympathy, and exemplary affability, and we can say that every one who has had the privilege of serving under you has cherished feelings of deep respect, esteem, and affection for you. During your long and honourable connection with our Department you have striven with remarkable success to maintain its high efficiency and discipline, at the same time that you have by your unfailing courtesy and kindness, won the hearts of your subordinates. The high reputation for professional attainments which you brought with you has been amply justified and enhanced during your career in India, and you have the satisfaction of leaving the Division over which you have presided with such signal success in a state of thorough efficiency and perfect harmony and content. We sincerely hope that you and your family will have a safe and pleasant voyage home, and that you may long be spared to enjoy the ease and rest which you have so richly earned by fifteen years of arduous and conscientious work, during which you have furthered the interests of the Company and the welfare of your subordinates who will always gratefully remember you.

The address was engrossed on vellum, and was encased in a handsome silver casket of Cutch work, suitably inscribed. This was followed by the presentation to Mr. Lynde of a silver coffee service of Cashmere work. Mr. Kanga then requested Mr. Thomason to present to Mrs. and Miss Lynde a silver tea kettle and cake dish, which bore appropriate inscriptions. Mrs. Thomason made the presentation with a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Lynde, in replying, said that it was pleasant to feel that on his leaving his appointment on that Railway there were so many kind friends to give him God-speed. His service with the Company had been to him a source of great pleasure, as he always felt that he had the confidence and willing assistance of most, if not all, of his fellow-workers. He might add that he had found amongst them not only good and conscientious servants of the Company, but also many whom he should ever take pleasure in remembering as personal friends, who had often helped him in times of difficulty, and who had always been most ready to forward such schemes as he might have proposed in the Company's interests. It was gratifying to find that he was now leaving with their kind wishes and good will, as was evidenced by the very handsome tokens they had been so kind as to present to his wife and daughter and himself.

THE silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha was celebrated on Jan. 23. It was preceded by a serenade and a torchlight procession in the court of the Chateau of Friedenstein, at Coburg on the evening of the 22nd. On the following day there was a grand Court from ten to twelve, at which the official dignitaries, says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent, offered their congratulations. At six there was a gala dinner of 100 covers, and a gala performance in the Court Theatre for invited guests at eight. The ducal pair previously drove through the town to see the illuminations. The festivities were concluded with a ball at the Palace on Jan. 24.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

SELECTING A TEAM.

"MINOR OF 'The Leader, writing in a contemporary says:—With an English programme including for the first time five matches against All England the visit of the next Australian team to the old country will be an event of unprecedented importance and interest. In 12 weeks' time the Australians will take their departure, and it is therefore not premature to glance at the probable personnel of the team. In doing so, my desire is to point out that the best possible selection ar may be met by objections which—though to all appearance, superficially, reasonable—will not necessarily stand the test of expert diagnosis. As all who have had the opportunity to observe personally are aware, the special features of cricket in England claim careful consideration in connection with the choice of Australia's representatives for the tour. This is, indeed, a phase of the matter the importance of which cannot be overestimated, and which can only be dealt with efficiently by those whose experience qualifies them so do to practically. No better illustration of this contention could possibly be quoted than the case of Trumble, who, in the face of a by no means successful Australian season three years ago, was chosen—when many good local judges of the game would have given preference to others whose performances at the time were better—and, as a consistent and successful mainstay, of the team, came out with flying colors. It is the same in batting. We have all seen innumerable instances of batsmen who, on perfect wickets can reel off their hundreds like water," but who, when every ball requires watching from the pitch, and when clever use of the feet is

INDISPENSABLE TO SUCCESS,

sink to a second rate standard. Fortunately, the selection will be in the hands of men to whom these facts are well known, and by whom they are keenly recognised; and therefore there are no reasonable grounds for apprehending the committal of any serious mistake, especially as the selectors will be called upon to choose players upon whose capacity and qualification will depend the success of the team of which they (the selectors) will themselves probably be members. The Australian public, it must be admitted, evince some weak spots generally in estimating the claims of candidates for inclusion in representative teams the most not able weakness being adulation of the successful hero of the hour at the expense of the well-tried performer, who, without having "gone off," may have been subjected to [illegible]unconscopic examination by Dr. Mullunah at the Laboratory, Hyderabad, who found in cultures from the suspected cotton bacillus identical morphologically with the plague microbe. A rabbit inoculated with this culture has died of plague. The same bacillus was discovered in the glands, lungs and spleen.

The importance of Mr. Stevens' discovery is apparent from an examination of the infected districts on the map and a consideration of the state of Bombay.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

An entertainment was given at Ahmedabad, to Mr. F. G. Lynde, the Resident Engineer of the Ahmedabad Division, who is going on furlough prior to retirement. A large number of friends assembled at Chosha Bhathag, in which the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Engineering officers located. Amongst those present were Messrs. H. H. Deane (Resident Engineer), R. M. Thomson (Assistant Engineer), Cecil Richardson (Assistant Engineer), K. D. Kanga (sub-Engineer), Dhanjishaw, J. Allen, J. A. Greenaigh, Nasarvanji Manchershaw Ruttonjee, Hormajee Shapoorjee, Dr. N. C. Mody, Medical Officer, and others.

Mr. K. D. Kanga read an address to Mr. Lynde, in the course of which it was stated:—

The Division has been peculiarly lucky in having had at its head an officer of such high ability, genuine sympathy, and exemplary affability, and we can say that every one who has had the privilege of serving under you has cherished feelings of deep respect, esteem, and affection for you. During your long and honourable connection with our Department you have striven with remarkable success to maintain its high efficiency and discipline, at the same time that you have by your unfailing courtesy and kindness, won the hearts of your subordinates. The high reputation for professional attainments which you brought with you has been amply justified and enhanced during your career in India, and you have the satisfaction of leaving the Division over which you have presided with such signal success in a state of thorough efficiency and perfect harmony and content. We sincerely hope that you and your family will have a safe and pleasant voyage home, and that you may long be spared to enjoy the ease and rest which you have so richly earned by fifteen years of arduous and conscientious work, during which you have furthered the interests of the Company and the welfare of your subordinates who will always gratefully remember you.

The address was engrossed on vellum, and was encased in a handsome silver casket of Cutch work, suitably inscribed. This was followed by the presentation to Mr. Lynde of a silver coffee service of Cashmere work. Mr. Kanga then requested Mr. Thomason to present to Mrs. and Miss Lynde a silver tea kettle and cake dish, which bore appropriate inscriptions. Mrs. Thomason made the presentation with a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Lynde, in replying, said that it was pleasant to feel that on his leaving his appointment on that Railway there were so many kind friends to give him God-speed. His service with the Company had been to him a source of great pleasure, as he always felt that he had the confidence and willing assistance of most, if not all, of his fellow-workers. He might add that he had found amongst them not only good and conscientious servants of the Company, but also many whom he should ever take pleasure in remembering as personal friends, who had often helped him in times of difficulty, and who had always been most ready to forward such schemes as he might have proposed in the Company's interests. It was gratifying to find that he was now leaving with their kind wishes and good will, as was evidenced by the very handsome tokens they had been so kind as to present to his wife and daughter and himself.

THE silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha was celebrated on Jan. 23. It was preceded by a serenade and a torchlight procession in the court of the Chateau of Friedenstein, at Coburg on the evening of the 22nd. On the following day there was a grand Court from ten to twelve, at which the official dignitaries, says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent, offered their congratulations. At six there was a gala dinner of 100 covers, and a gala performance in the Court Theatre for invited guests at eight. The ducal pair previously drove through the town to see the illuminations. The festivities were concluded with a ball at the Palace on Jan. 24.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

SELECTING A TEAM.

"MINOR OF 'The Leader, writing in a contemporary says:—With an English programme including for the first time five matches against All England the visit of the next Australian team to the old country will be an event of unprecedented importance and interest. In 12 weeks' time the Australians will take their departure, and it is therefore not premature to glance at the probable personnel of the team. In doing so, my desire is to point out that the best possible selection ar may be met by objections which—though to all appearance, superficially, reasonable—will not necessarily stand the test of expert diagnosis. As all who have had the opportunity to observe personally are aware, the special features of cricket in England claim careful consideration in connection with the choice of Australia's representatives for the tour. This is, indeed, a phase of the matter the importance of which cannot be overestimated, and which can only be dealt with efficiently by those whose experience qualifies them so do to practically. No better illustration of this contention could possibly be quoted than the case of Trumble, who, in the face of a by no means successful Australian season three years ago, was chosen—when many good local judges of the game would have given preference to others whose performances at the time were better—and, as a consistent and successful mainstay, of the team, came out with flying colors. It is the same in batting. We have all seen innumerable instances of batsmen who, on perfect wickets can reel off their hundreds like water," but who, when every ball requires watching from the pitch, and when clever use of the feet is

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IS THE WORLD GROWING BETTER?

WHY MR. HALL CAINE THINKS IT IS.

MR HALL CAINE is convinced that the world d growing better and happier. Taking the broadest ans longest view of the material and spiritual and physical condition of man to-day, he says, there can be no doubt of this.

As to the material condition of the people, we hear a good deal about the sufferings of the masses in our days—about the miseries that result from the congested centres of population in the great cities, and of the evils that come with the progress of even so good a thing as commerce. But when we begin to look at the old civilisations, that know but little of commerce—civilisations that were sub-centred, so to speak, in their activity—we see quite clearly that the condition of people was much poorer than anything we now know about. If you want to realise all this just look at the present condition of those countries that have been left behind in the progress of civilisation.

But let us come down to more recent years, continues Mr. Hall Caine. What, for example, was the condition of a great part of the people in Shakespeare's time? Look at Shakespeare's plays. Compare his pictures of the clowns, as the dwellers in the country. Would they be any fair picture of the rustic population now? It is perfectly plain that they had no rights which were much greater than the rights of dogs horses. Even the large-hearted Shakespeare regard them with a sort of lofty pity for the most part. They are not great factors in the life of the nation. They play their parts simply as a vast machine, so to speak.

I am putting this very crudely, but what is true of England is no doubt true of France, of Germany, and still more true of Russia. And the general conclusion I would form, from that would be that the great mass of the people were in a much lower condition at that time than they are now.

Consider for a moment the way they were housed. Such records as we have of the homes of the poor show that they were huddled together in cities—vast populations living together without anything that we should call sanitation, which led to the great outbreaks of disease which we know as plagues. What these plagues were precisely I do not profess to know, but those who ought to know have assured me that they were diseases that we have since exterminated by better sanitary precautions.

Consider, too, the food of the people. Notwithstanding the fact that the populations were so much smaller, and that the facilities for feeding the people off the lands of the country were therefore so much greater, it is quite obvious from the records we have that the people were miserably fed. Even the pictures of feasts and festal days sufficiently indicate in an indirect way that when the poor were fed on roast beef and drank ale they were having a tremendous feast, such as came only once in a blue moon. You may depend on it that their usual food was for the most part the very simplest, and such as the average working people nowadays would consider no sustenance.

But all this does not mean that the world is not full of misery. Of course, it is full of suffering and pain of every kind. But here again, perhaps, the suffering and pain of the world will press themselves more upon our consciences because we know more of it. We have newspapers that tell us everything that is happening in the world at the moment. We travel so much more and see so much more of the misery in life than our forefathers did or knew. It is natural, therefore, that we should be more conscious of the sufferings of the present than our forefathers were.

Taking things altogether, nor looking too blindly on the great disadvantages as have come with the faculties toward progress, I would repeat that I think the world is better than it has ever been. Better in all its aspects, materially, morally, and intellectually than it has ever been before. For my our part, I rejoice extremely at that part of its progress which is toward democracy. This great wave has been flowing in the world now for some hundreds of years, and is still flowing. It is for the good of the masses. Humanity does not reach the great ideas it attained of old, but the general condition is higher. The poor of the present time are freer, happier, more enlightened than the poor of the past, and at this season I think it is an inspiring and uplifting thought that the whole world is nearer Christ's ideals than it ever has been.

I thoroughly believe that the spirit of Christianity is as great in the world now than it has ever been—the spirit of self-sacrifice, stronger in the world now than it has ever been—the spirit of self-sacrifices, of self-renunciation, the spirit which finds expression in the words, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." There is, I am sure no force in the world at this moment so great as the force of Christianity.

Christ is more alive at this moment than He has ever been, and whether we stand within the churches or outside of them, we feel His influence more deeply in all our life, whether national or social than we have ever done.

A SAD STORY.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF JAMES JOSIAH JONES.

MANY people, writes a Hongkong contemporary will remember James Josiah Jones, who arrived in Hongkong some little time ago from England. His experiences and his downfall are very similar to those of his brother in Bombay. The day after his arrival he wrote the following letter to his people at home:—

"I have just arrived in Hongkong; it is a wonderful and wicked place. What grieves the heart most is to see the poor fellows who draw through the streets a vehicle, called a rickshaw. It's downright horrible cruelty; they are nothing more than beasts of burden and that the authorities should countenance such human degradation is scandalous. When I landed, about twenty of these poor fellows crowded around me with their vehicles, each one begging and praying me to patronize him; it was a sad and awful sight. I scorned the idea of being drawn through the streets by a fellow man. I told them all how sorry I was for the degradation they had to suffer, and giving each of them 10 cents. I walked to my hotel as a good Christian should. The poor fellows laughed with joy."

Two weeks after James Josiah Jones appeared at the Police Court to answer three charges:—

1.—Battering six rickshaw coolies.
2.—Refusing to pay legal rickshaw fare of cents.
3.—Damaging two rickshaws.

The next letter James Josiah Jones wrote to his friends at home concerning rickshaw coolies we dare not publish.

WEST INDIAN NEGRO PROVERBS.

A WEST Indian correspondent of the "London Scots man" sends to that journal the following proverbs which are in common use to-day among the negro folk in the British West Indian Islands. Some of these proverbs, containing in crystallised form all the wit and wisdom of the negro mind based on its experience of white men and manners, have been published in pamphlet form, but the following have so far as we are aware, not yet found their way into print.

"When trouble catch man, monkey breeches fit him"—meaning that a man may be in such trouble that the good things of this life are no longer of any value to him.

"Ole fire tick catch quick"—that is, and old dry stick catches fire but a young green one does not. In other words, you cannot put an old head on young shoulders.

"Word a mout, no load a head"—much talking does not necessarily imply wisdom.

"Hungry tummuch no peel potato thin" that is, hungry people are not dainty.

"Alla beast nyam (eat) flour but becasin jackass snout white dem say ah him nyam's" that is, all the beasts eat the flour but because the jackass has a white snout he is the one accused of stealing it.

"Lasy cruh neber fat,"—that is, if a man will not work neither shall he eat.

"When tiger grow old him tryam cockroach"—that is, when one grows old one has to put up with humble fare.

Among the public proverbs are—

"Behind dog it is 'dog,' before dog it is 'mistor dog.'

"Buckra (white man's) work nebber done."

"'Come see me' is noting; but 'come lib wi' me' is something."

"Good friend better dan money-wide pocket."

"Ebery John Orow (black man) tink him own pickney (children) pretty.

"Man help thief to-day, 'nodder time him help watchman."

"Man talk plenty him pay him fader debt" that is, promises are cheap.

"No lasy people drink water before you hab clean."

"One tief no like see nodder tief carry long bag."

"No call alligator long mout till you pass him."

"When blackman tief him tief half-a-bit, when buckra tief him tief de whole estate."

A CLERGYMAN'S ECCENTRIC WILL.

AMONG the wills recently filed at Somerset Hous is one bearing date July 9, 1897, and made by the Rev. Charles Henry Thomas Wyer Daw, M.A., vicar of Sapiston, Cambridge, formerly rector of Otterham, Cornwall, who died on October 21 last:—"I will that the bodies of myself and of my daughter, Angela Mary Daw, if we die in the neighbourhood shall be buried in a vault I have constructed in Stapleford Churchyard, and that proper fees be paid to the incumbent. I desire that the total outlay of my burial be not more than £10, coffin and coffin fittings included. I will that after my decease, and within six hours of my burial, a certificate as follows to be given in writing to the person in charge by two members of the Royal College of Surgeons in England."

The following certificate in the form prepared by the testator is attached to the will:—

We, Joseph Griffiths and John Gay, duly qualified surgeons, and we are not in business partnership, certify that we have severed the right leg above the knee of a corpse shown us as that of the late Charles Henry Thomas Wyer Daw, and which we believe so to be.

(Sd.) JOSEPH GAY, M.R.C.S. Eng.
JOHN GAY, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.
"Oct. 25, 1898."

The will continues:—"I will that three guineas be paid to each surgeon, but they may take the severed limb at the price of three guineas as part payment if they so choose, the corpse will then pack in an ordinary coffin with or without the severed limb. I will that if the severing of the right leg be omitted, and not certified by two surgeons that the whole of this my will be cancelled and of no effect, except the provision for my daughter Angela Mary Daw, which shall then be administered by the High Court of Justice and shall include all available property at my disposal. I will that in the event of all my disposable property being administered by the High Court of Justice for the benefit of my daughter Angela Mary Daw, that at her decease all the said property shall be by the Court appropriately expended for the benefit of the rector for the time being of Otterham, Cornwall, all in a manner so to increase the annual value of that incumbency."

The gross value of the late Rev. Charles Daw's estate has been estimated at £4,230, 16s. 10d.

ENGLISH MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

IS THERE A PREJUDICE AGAINST THEM

STATE CONCERT PROGRAMMES,

"FREE TRADE" IN MELODY.

AT the Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Plymouth, Mr. Frederic James of Leeds, read a paper on "The Influence of Prejudice upon the Present state of Musical Art." In the course of his remarks he referred to the prejudice which he said existed against the compositions of British musicians. That was not of recent growth. For two hundred years it had been observable. It seemed to be the fashion, in some quarters, at least, to think and speak lightly of British music. Of course he was now referring only to works of composers of acknowledged standing. This neglect of native music led to an undue prominence being given to foreign work. It must indeed appear strange to a foreign musician that audiences in this country usually gave preference to works bearing a foreign name. Such was the fact, though it seemed too ridiculous to be true. Their object should be the removal of prejudice against native composers and not the exclusion of foreign music. (Hear, hear.) The latter course would not only be to their own disadvantage, but would show an intolerably mean spirit. The principle of "Free Trade" was not universally adopted in the commercial world, but it should be adopted in the musical world. (Hear, hear.) Let them secure the

BEST MUSIC POSSIBLE, REGARDLESS OF THE NATIONALITY OF COMPOSERS.

(Hear, hear.) In connection with that part of the subject he felt bound to allude to the programmes of State concerts. They found that those programmes had always been remarkable for the absence of works by British composers. Ignorant persons thought that this absence was caused by the lack of appropriate native music. Even foreign musicians marvelled at the scant attention which British music received, and a late University professor said "State patronage of native music has been of the most slender kind since the accession of the House of Hanover." Some present might ask whether it was necessary to criticise State concerts, seeing that they were of a private character. The answer was that the programmes of those concerts appeared in the daily papers and he was sure that the utter disregard which was shown for the compositions of British musicians gave an impression to the general body of onlookers that our native music was not up to the mark, an impression which would react in many ways. Other concerts of importance might be mentioned, where, except on rare occasions, only foreign compositions were performed. It was strange that that should be the case when there were so many fine works by British composers available. But were the managers and organizers of concerts really to blame for the lack of native compositions in their programmes? Was it not a fact that

THE INDIFFERENCE WHICH ENGLISH AUDIENCES

manifested towards native music led promoters of concerts to keep almost entirely to works by foreign composers? Monetary considerations were bound to have considerable weight with concert managers, and, from a business point of view, it was the correct thing for such pieces to be selected as would give most general satisfaction. If the works of British composers could secure all the encouragement they deserved better days would be in store for musical art generally, and certainly much would be done to remove the old standing stigma that we were not a musical nation. (Hear, hear.) A great deal had been said lately about the encouragement given in this country to foreign conductors, but in that matter they must be careful lest prejudice in favour of their own country men should interfere with their cosmopolitan spirit. They had, however, found that native conductors could accomplish great things when a first class orchestra was placed under their control. After emphasising the importance of

UNPREJUDICED MUSICAL CRITICISM,

he said the question of Sunday musical performances was very much to the point. He was sure that none of them would countenance by word or action any desecration of the Sabbath. He maintained, however, that listening to good music could not be otherwise than a good thing, and it was certainly on a higher plane than discussing politics, or indulging in the gossip common enough on that day. (Laughter.) Plenty of fine music could be performed on Sunday which was not of purely secular origin, and prejudice ought not to be allowed to hamper those who wished to do good in that direction. Fortunately that prejudice, though once very great, was gradually dying out, and might eventually disappear. Of course the question of establishing concerts at which charges for admission were to be made was another matter. In their churches music had become more and more important and the prejudice which once existed against music, except of the simplest kind, was now dying out, and the outlook with regard to church music was very cheering. After speaking of the prejudice which existed in favour of certain composers, or school s of music, he asked whether the tendency for modern works had not caused a feelling to rise up against some of the older composers, and could that be the best for musical art. It was to be hoped that the day would come when prejudice would either disappear or be gradually reduced, and good sound judgment would rule all they had to do and say. (Cheers.)

ON SINGLE LINES.

AT 100 MILES AN HOUR.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE MONO-RAIL.

IT may be taken as granted that the English train service as at present organised gives the maximum speed compatible with safety on existing lines, and no one after a consideration of the accidents which occur every year would desire that express trains, should very greatly accelerate their running. While the public on the one hand demand that journey's shall be accomplished with the maximum amount of comfort and the minimum expenditure of time, the railway companies on the other hand declare that express trains on lines with heavy traffic cause greater embarrassment than is proportionate to their earning power, and that it would be impossible for them under the conditions that attain at present to run these at 70 or 80 miles an hour. The cost of working the express service is considerable on every line with heavy traffic, and with many station, at comparatively short distances apart, every railway man will confirm the statement that the expenses have to cover not only the actual running cost of the train itself, but the additional outlay and the loss of mileage occasioned by the necessity of shunting slow trains with all the complicated movements and added risks. But the question arises, "Is there

ANY OTHER KNOWN TYPE OF PERMANENT WAY

adapted for the running of trains at such rates and which would not, at the same time, involve excessive cost of construction?" The answer to the query is supplied by Mr. Behr, who advocates a Lartique single-rail permanent way for a lightning express train service, and points to some actual results as witnesses on his side. Mr. Behr has constructed three mono-rail lines—one in Westminster in 1888, one in Ireland in 1887, and one near Brussels in 1889. As these have proved so satisfactory he now intends to apply early in next Session for an Act of Parliament which will allow him to build his proposed line between Liverpool and Manchester.

The first and last of these three railways are now no more—being but experimental lines—but the other can be seen now in operation between Listowel and Ballybunion. Here the power is steam and the rate of speed quite slow. In the Brussels exposition last year Mr. Behr proved that a car containing passengers could be run on a single elevated rail up to 90 miles an hour, could go round curves of short radius with perfect safety, and could, under no circumstances, leave the rails. The power was

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY A CABLE,

and the car contained its own motors, picking up the current as it went along. In the middle were the eight main wheels and on each side lower down were 10 "guide wheels," whose object was to maintain the equilibrium of the carriage, and to enable the train to travel at very high speed without danger of derailment, or any of the accidents liable to happen under similar circumstances, on an ordinary double-rail railway. The main single line was placed on trestles, and on each side of the trestles were supplementary rails, on which the guide wheels engaged. Many serious accidents have occurred on the Liverpool and Ballybunion line and each has but served to show that it is absolutely impossible for a train on the single rail system to be thrown off the metals.

Mr. Behr wants to build a Lightning Express line between Liverpool and Manchester to convince the railway companies that their best policy would be not to oppose his ideas but to construct alongside their trunk lines a mono-rail for express passenger service only, as 120 to 150 miles an hour. It would be perfectly practicable, he thinks, to utilise the slopes and side widths of existing lines, irrespective of any limit as to curves, so that the conditions of construction would be at once facilitated by the economy effected, since the purchase of further land and deviations of roads, canals, &c., would be practically unnecessary, the chief item of construction being the erection of a continuous metallic guide alongside the existing lines.

Mr. Behr claims to have carefully worked out his scheme for such an express line alongside and in connection with the present railway systems, but the railway companies, one imagines, before committing themselves, will prefer to wait till the Liverpool-Manchester line is built, and to see what comes of it

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THE "Russky Invalid," announces that from the middle of 1899 11,000,000 roubles will be assigned for raising the salaries of all officers of the Russian Army on regimental service. Six per cent. of the sum will be spent in raising the salaries of regimental commanders and officers above them in rank, and 94 per cent. for raising the salaries of officers of lower grade. It is intended to deal with the pay of officers on special employment in 1900:—"The Emperor," says the military journal, "soon after his accession to the throne, was pleased to call attention to the necessity of improving the material condition of the Army, but the question of expense has hitherto stood in the way. A special commission was finally appointed, and the improvement is the result. This higher scale of pay is to come into force from the middle of next year, and then only for officers of all ranks serving with the troops. Staff officers and non-combatants will have to wait another year at least before enjoying its benefits owing to the difficulty in providing all at once the requisite funds. By far the greater part of the additional 11,000,000 roubles will fall to the share of the lower grades of the Service, beginning with a minimum annual pay of about £70 for a sub-lieutenant, irrespective of allowance for house rent. The necessity has long been felt of increasing the pay of military officers, which, as in the case of many other classes of Government servants, is wretchedly small and inadequate, the consequence being that they are driven to seek all kinds of auxiliary occupation for the means of maintaining themselves and their positions. Even the Imperial theatres are now managed by officers, and the new Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, is strongly opposed to this extensive employment of military men outside the sphere of their military duties.'

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE Queen, it is said, abhors new clothes, tight shoes, and innovations of every description that hamper comfort and hinder ease. Most people give away their old clothes, but the Queen gives her new boots and gowns to charity, and clings to the tried and truly comfortable pets of her wardrope.

Neck-wear has grown so elaborate that women are turning with a certain relief to something simple. With jackets some people are wearing about the throat a scarf of broad, black satin ribbon that ties in a square bow under the chin. The lace scarf, too, is worn knotted at the throat, with very long ends.

The art of embalming the dead is becoming very popular in America, and apparently opening a new profession for women. The rate of remuneration for each body ranges from £3 to £10. Within the last few weeks a

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The Late LORD CLIVE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"It saved me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
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Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
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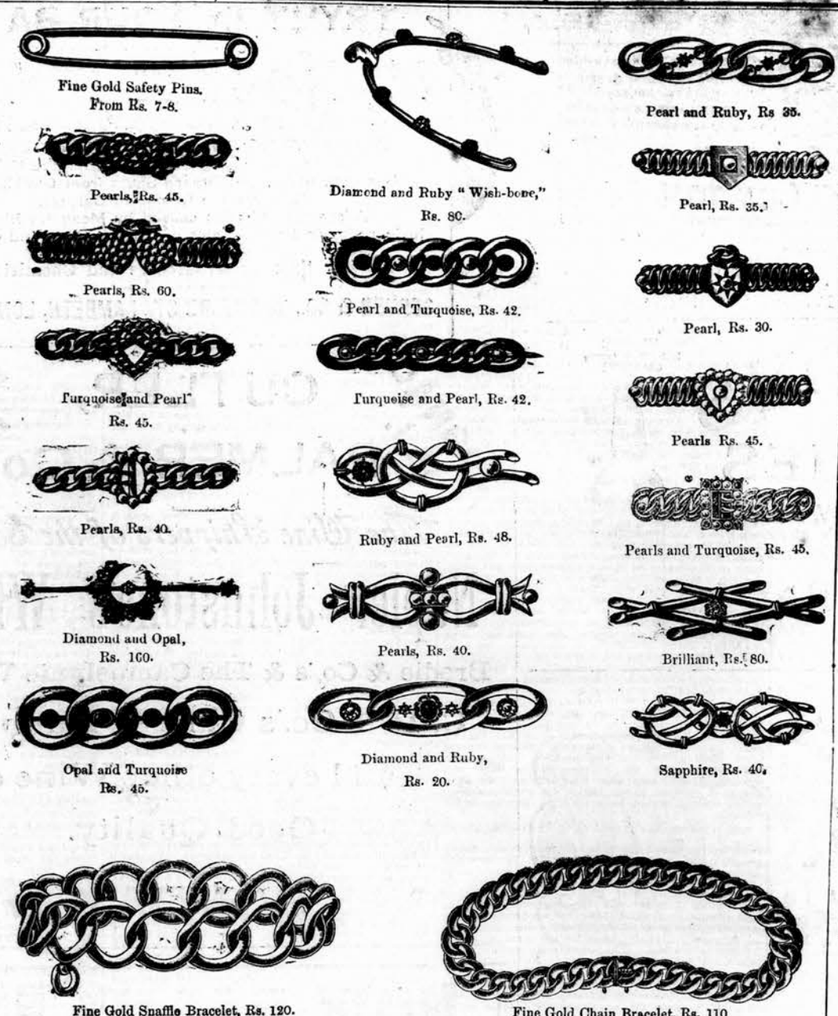
Lady's 18-Carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 65.


Fine Gold Safety Pins. From Rs. 7-8.
Pearls, Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 60.
Turquoise and Pearl Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Opal, Rs. 100.
Opal and Turquoise Rs. 45.
Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 80.
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.
Turqueise and Pearl, Rs. 42.
Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 48.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.
Pearl and Ruby, Rs 35.
Pearl, Rs. 35.
Pearl, Rs. 30.
Pearls Rs. 45.
Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.
Brilliant, Rs. 80.
Sapphire, Rs. 40.

Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.

Fine Gold Chain Bracelet, Rs. 110.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

AWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and a UNSURPASSED ONE

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, By J. C. ENO'S Patent.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

S., & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless expression. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

BINGER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*

PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The followidg letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of the Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

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NOTICES.

IT SAVED HIS LIFE!

THERE has been recorded of late some extraordinary instances of life-saving, most of which have been rewarded more or less as they deserved. In the following case the credit belongs not to a person, but to an article.

Chas. J. S. Schroeder, Lumber Inspector, West Bay City, Mich. says:—"I have been a sufferer from Inflammatory Rheumatism for 2 years, and during this time endured fearful agony. I tried several Physicians, and all sorts of remedies, but continually grew worse, so that I had nearly given up all hope of being cured. One day I saw an advertisement of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

I spoke to a number of friends about it but they pooh-poohed it as no good. I made up my mind to try one bottle and I found it do me so much good that I purchased another, and so on, until I bought six, and now find myself cured. It saved my life, and I am only too glad to testify to its wonderful value.

Little's Oriental Balm is superior to any other liniment or pain killer in the world When everything else has failed, the Oriental Balm has cured Rheumatism. There is no pain it will not relieve; no swelling it will not subdue; and no lameness it will not cure. It cures back-ache. It cures toothache. It cures headache. It cures neuralgia.

It stands upon its own merits, and is warranted to be the best family medicine ever discovered.

Sold in bottles at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

"SKEEVIT"

A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks, and other venomous pests.

It also cures prickly heat.

In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket at 1/-, and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/-, and 6 oz. 4/-.

Manufactured by H. C. STEPHENS, Aldersgate St., London. (Stephens' Inks)

Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all iron mongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISEY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

---

for Ladies **Apiol & Steel Pills**

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, and there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug it post for a box of Dr. Roppert Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions, Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

CHUBB & SON TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PRICE LISTS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD
LOCK & SAFE MAKERS
128, Queen Victoria St. LONDON E.C.

BOMBAY AGENT,
EDULJI PESTONJI,
Parsee Bazaar Street.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES
SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET
ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH
AND THE BEST TO DRINK; AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.
JAMES WATSON & Co LTD. DISTILLERS & DUNDEE.
AGENTS: KARACHI: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co. CALCUTTA: MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. COLOMBO: A. F. SLEEMAN. RANGOON: GARDNER, BROWN & Co.

COGNAC V.S.O.L. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. INVALIDS' PORT
"The Wine Shippers of the East."
Napier Johnstone's Whisky.
Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie.
C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.
AMOROSO SHERRY PALL MALL WHISKY
BOMBAY.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

NOW READY FREE
MELLIN'S WALL CALENDAR FOR 1899
ON RECEIPT OF 1 ANNA FOR POSTAGE.
MELLIN'S BLOTTING-PAD & CALENDAR FOR 1899
ON RECEIPT OF 1½ ANNAS FOR POSTAGE.
"THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA"
ON RECEIPT OF 1 ANNA FOR POSTAGE.
TO BE OBTAINED FROM
MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., CALCUTTA.
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MESSRS. OAKES & Co., LIMITED, MADRAS.
MESSRS. LATHAM, BLACK & Co., RANGOON.
Samples of MELLIN'S FOOD, MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS & MELLIN'S EMULSION may be obtained from our Agents.

PEARS' SOAP

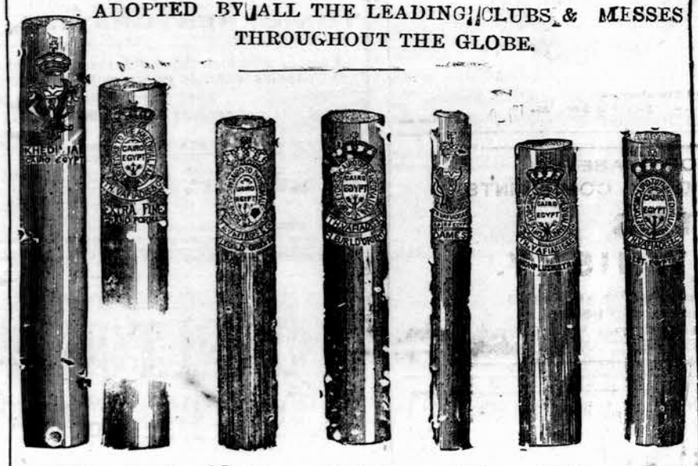
"WAITING FOR PEARS."

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS IT FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curling Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World. "EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

A WORD TO MOTHERS
ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.
Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.
"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!
"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*
"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."
OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
NEAVE'S FOOD
BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers—A. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

per 100 Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 31-2. Rs. 3- Rs 3-4. Rs. 2-12
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
TH VAFIADIS & Co.,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
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